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ALESTRALIA

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No. 32,920

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1988

Tests Set

On Debris

From Jet

Suspect Suitcase

Is Flown to Lab

As Inquiry Shifts

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

found a suitcase and several pieces

of wreckage at the site of the Pan American World Airways crash last week that could show whether

a bomb blew the plane apart and

have flown them to an army ord-

nance laboratory to be checked for

traces of explosives, officials said

Monday. Penny Russell-Smith, a spokes-

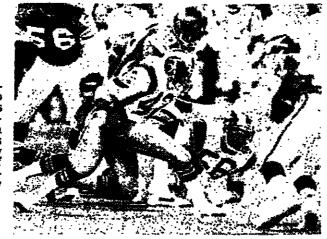
woman for the Department of

LONDON - investigators have

ESTABLISHED 1887

Vikings Beat Rams, 28-17

Joey Browner's two first-quarter interceptions set up two touchdowns 21 seconds apart that sent the Minneso-ta Vikings on their way to a 28-17 victory over the Los Angeles Rams on Monday and into the quarterfinals of the NFL's Super Bowl der-by. The Vikings now play San Francisco. Page 9.



U.S.-EC Showdown Is Nearing

By Barry James

PARIS — The posturing is over: A trade battle between the United States and the European Commu-

mity is less than a week away. On Jan. 1, the EC will start turning back shipments of U.S. meat containing hormones, calling the products potentially harmful to human health. The next day, the United States will ban an equivalent amount of European agricultural products. The EC threatens to retaliate immediately with a further ban against U.S. products.

Referring to the 1987 "pasta war" and other disagreements, Nico Wegter, a spokesman on agri-cultural trade matters for the EC, said: "We have had similar disputes in the past, but eventually we could always find a solution at the last minute. This time, I don't see how a settlement can be found beputes in the past, but eventually we

Alfred H. Kingon, the U.S. representative to the EC in Brussels, said: "There is an important principle here that is being tested. The principle is whether any country, the United States included, has the the United States included, has the This represents a small fraction of right under the rules of the General the \$166 billion in trade that Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to take an and the EC last year.

The United States has proposed taking the issue to a trade and tariff panel on standards, which the EC has turned down. The EC says the hormone ban is nondiscriminatory

Protectionism/ Free Trade

because it applies to European and imported products alike. It appealed to the trade and tariff group last week, protesting the proposed U.S. countermeasures on legal

unimportant trade sector. The United States exports to the EC little more than \$100 million worth of meat for human consumption --mostly prime steaks, and liver intended for pate manufacturers.

mones began with reports in 1980 that Italian infants who had eaten baby food containing hormone-treated veal were developing

Pressure from consumer organi-zations and the European Parlia-ment has caused the uniform imposition throughout the 12-nation community of laws banning hormone additives for all but therapeutic purposes. The United States was given a year to comply, but according to Mr. Wegter, "The Americans have been telling us since last were that they won?" since last year that they won't."

The United States still allows the sale of meat containing natural hormones, but, said Mr. Kingon: "I am convinced that our health standards are as safe as anyone's. Not only are we the most healthconscious people in the world, we are crazy about health sometimes."

Hormones are often used to increase an animal's growth, which enables producers to raise fatter livestock for less money. Mr. Wegter said this would give American farmers an unfair competitive edge on European producers. "Some people say the United

See TRADE, Page 2

Latin Rebels Discover Their Limits

By Julia Preston

Washington Post Service-SAN SALVADOR - In January 1981, 10 days before President government in Nicaragua, then 19 Ronald Reagan was inaugurated, guerrillas launched attacks across El Salvador, boasting that they would seize power by the time Mr.

Eight years later, with the Reagan presidency in its closing weeks it is evident that the rebels' "final offensive" was no more than one of the earliest campaigns. Today, El Salvador's 6,000 guerrillas are still camped in the mountains, waging a stalemated war of attrition with the U.S.-backed Salvadoran Army that has cost 65,000 lives. Most of the victims have been civilians.

One month after Mr. Reagan be-

Kiosk

2 French Girls Reported Free

BEIRUT (UPI) --- A Pales tinian extremist group was said Monday to have freed two French girls, their mother and five Belgians held hostage, but family lawyers said the girls whereabouts were unclear.

Hours after the father of Marie-Laure Betille, 7, and Virginie Betille, 6, left Lebanon Monday, the Palestinians holding the girls reportedly said they had been released and were en route to Paris.



Thomas R. Pickering, ambassador to Israel, said the United States "would welcome" a wider Middle East peace initiative. Page 5.

General News

Despite predictions of tension. relations between George Bush and Congress appear to

As the Polish economy staggers, a government accord with the Solidarity trade union becomes more likely. Page 3.

Business/Finance

Japanese curbs on car exports to the United States may be evidence that the leftist Sandinista months old, was helping to transfer tras, their ammunition clips empty arms from the Soviet bloc to the and their rifles rusting, are lanment provided the tone and ratio-

that would soon lead Washington

nale for an anti-Co

came president, the State Depart- to form an army of Nicaraguan ment issued a "White Paper" with rebels, known as contras, to oust

Today, more than 10,000 con-Salvadoran guerrillas. The docuras. The Sandinistas remain in control in Managna, but nearly 30,000

See REBELS, Page 2

The Lost Pride of Japan's Middle Class

Present Conditions Are Shaking the Consensus of Traditional Society

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TOKYO — From the window of an anonymous apartment building in the eastern suburb of Funabashi, the Japan of Mercedes-

Benzes and \$38 million Picassos seems far away. In Funabashi, a 44-year-old housewife lives with her husband and her three children in a three-bedroom apartment of 517 square feet (48.02 square meters). Her husband works in Tokyo for a construction company, and they spend most of their discretionary income on the children's education.

For years, Japanese prided themselves on all belonging to one great middle class. But now, according to a series of recent government reports, this article of faith — and perhaps the social cohesion and willingness to sacrifice that it engendered — is eroding.

The reports conclude that just as the nation is emerging as an economic superpower, more Japanese see gulfs between the rich and everyone else, and most believe their standard of living does not reflect Japan's affluence.

That gulf may widen because of the tax overhaul passed Saturday, which cut income taxes while imposing a 3 percent sales tax. Critics say the overhaul benefits wealthy families disproportionately and hurts low-income Japanese because the sales tax will raise prices on

daily necessities.

The great divide in Japan, the government reports agree, is between those who own homes and those who do not. Because land prices have soared in recent years, people who own or inherited land are well off (at least on paper); people who do not are shut out.

High land prices also mean that those who do buy homes are burdened with such huge debts that they cannot spend money on

The 1988 White Paper on National Life, issued recently, also noted gaps between those who own stock, and thus cashed in on the Tokyo market's record-setting highs, and those who do not; and between consumers who can include in the new boom for luxury goods and those who cannot.

The housewife in Funabashi belongs to the other Tokyo, the one beyond the gleaming downtown neighborhoods of expensive bou-tiques, cruising Jaguars and well-dressed women wearing diamond necklaces. This other Tokyo boasts vistas of identical apartment blocks, blue-suited men who disappear into crowded commuter trains and doze on the way to work, women who pull on everyday clothes and wear little jewelry apart from wedding rings.

"When I hear about all these luxury apartments, I feel like it is happening in a different world where I do not belong," said the Funabashi housewife, who like many others is not sharing the new affluence but is reluctant to admit it.

gorgeous house that cost hundreds of millions of yen could do that because they owned a small place in many transfer or the country of the co "But when I actually heard that one of my neighbors who built a ause they owned a small plot in central Tokyo, I felt upset, felt something is wrong with this society."

It is this growing sense of unfairness that worried the government lanners who drew up the white paper as well as a report on Japan's See JAPAN, Page 2

Transport, said Monday in Lockerbie, Scotland, that the suitcase had not been selected at random. "This particular suitcase and the pieces of wreckage exhibited certain characteristics that merited further examination," she said. She gave no further details about the condition of the suitcase. Pan Am said the suitcase had been checked onto the plane in London. Michael Charles, who is heading the investigation by Britain's Department of Transport into the tragedy Wednesday, said the fragments were being taken to the Roy-

al Armament Research and Devel-opment Establishment in Fort Halstead, south of London, "to de-termine whether they exhibit evidence of a pre-impact explosion." The facility is known for re-search into the causes of explosions. Scientists there will be assigned to seek residue from explosive material or other evidence, such as metal twisted in certain ways, indicating whether a bomb went off before the aircraft

fell apart. The crash killed all 258 people aboard the 747 jumbo jet and probably II others on the ground.

The statements were the closest that the British authorities have come to saying that they might have a lead in the investigation of the crash, though Mr. Charles still did not rule out the possibility that structural failure, rather than an explosion, had caused the plane to

But, while last week the authorities were saying that they had found no evidence of a bomb, Mr. Charles's statement put it the other ay — that no evidence o

See CRASH, Page 2



SNOWSTORM HITS ARMENIA --- Two children try to warm up over a fire amid the debris of the earthquake in Leninakan as a heavy snowstorm blocked roads into the area Monday. The heating plants that produce steam for the radiators of the city were destroyed in the earthquake.

Chinese Clash With Africans in Nanjing

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service

BELJING - Thousands of Chinese workers and students marched through the eastern Chinese city of Nanjing on Monday, shouting racist slogans after two days of clashes with African students in the city.

The demonstrations, which included a sit-in Monday by several thousand people in front of the provincial headquarters, appeared to be the most significant sign of unrest in China since student demonstrations were quashed by the government nearly two years ago. The weekend's clashes, in which

Standing near the cockpit of the jet that crashed in Scotland, searchers received instructions Monday as the hunt for bodies continued.

can students' dormitories and de- the Hopkins Nanjing Center for ries were attacked. stroyed their possessions, also were the worst examples so far of the racial tensions between Chinese and Africans that contradict Chi-na's professed Third World cama-

Some of demonstrators called for more democracy and for equal treatment under the law for both tute after being told that blacks foreigners and Chinese, Westerners in Nanjing said, but mostly they chanted slogans like "Down with blacks!" and "Black devils!"

Chinese and American Studies, a

In telephone conversations, Mr. Anderson and other students described their fright when a mob of several thousand demonstrators pounded on the gates of their instiwere inside.

When institute officials told the crowd that there were no blacks there, the mob left for the train "Their attitude was just, 'Get the station, to which some 140 African blacks," said James A. Anderson, and dark-complexioned Asian stu-

mobs of Chinese attacked the Afri- a 25-year-old American student at dents had fled after their dormito-

While China has emphasized its joint program with Johns Hopkins relations with other developing nations, and has given scholarships to many African students, the Africans frequently complain of racism, and several disputes have bro-

Many Chinese students apparently resent the benefits that African students enjoy as foreigners, such as larger scholarships and better housing. African students have rooms to themselves, for example, while Chinese at Hehai University,

See CHINA, Page 3

On East German Line, a Usual Soldiers' Holiday

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

OBSERVATION POST INDIA,

Somewhere not far beyond the transportation. Everybody here

Outside, the clouds hang low and a steady drizzle falls on an observation tower, blue metal barracks and a tank shed perched high on a Regiment watch the border around

West Germany - A small Christ- fence are Soviet and East German would rather be home for the hohmas tree in the mess hall is the only tanks. If they ever invaded, it days in the United States, or at reminder of the season for the 66 would likely be right here—in the least back at the squadron's head-soldiers at this U.S. Army outpost so-called Fulda Gap; the terrain is quarters barracks, 24 miles (38 kiath bowling alley." on the front line of what is left of relatively open, and nowhere else lometers) away in the pleasant the Cold War.

The does the Warsaw Pact jut so far town of Bad Hersfeld. But as the soldiers say over and

over, with more than a touch of pride, "Somebody's got to do it." They feel privileged to stand guard wooded bluff. The jagged black the clock, and Christmas was pretty in the face of an enemy. They enjoy line that cuts across the valley be much like any other working day. In the face, covered with the dreary surroundings, isolators when they code accomelectronic sensors and built by East tion and monotonous work take a plishment when they radio back a

report each time they see a Soviet helicopter patrolling on the other

Their friends back home, they say slightingly, are "still working at McDonald's" or "still hanging out

In addition, there seems to be less risk this Christmas season than ever before that the tanks on the other side will come their way. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union has announced that he will remove six armored divisions from the Warsaw Pact's front lines in Eastern Europe and

See SOLDIERS, Page 2

In Rwanda's Mists, Tourism Brings Danger — and Hope — to Gorillas

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service KINIGI, Rwanda -- On a steep incline 9,000 feet up in the Virunga Mountains, four tourists cling with hands and feet to a dense bed of nettles, vines and ferns, slowly nudging their bodies to-ward more than a score of gorillas just a few yards

Wads of deep gray cloud muffle the mountain peak, bruise the sky and mute the green of the towering, moss-encrusted trees to a pale jade.
But distinctly clear are the black shapes moving ahead, distant relatives of the four humans who have come for a brief encounter.

here expect a 20 percent increase in visitors next year, to about 8,500. This is almost to the capacity that the gorillas and their environment are calculated to withstand. The vogue of the gorillas is bringing added dangers to their already endangered existence.

The tourist authorities at the mountain base

In the first half of this year, five of the nearly 150 gorillas that have now become accustomed to human beings in the mountains here died of respiratory disease and another of measles, a disease that scientists believe could have been introduced

So far, the scientists say they don't know if lisease has affected the other 150 gorillas still in their wild state.

Next year, they will take a census to find out. The popularity of the gorillas was unwittingly started by the conservationist Dian Fossey, who is the other hero of the film "Gorillas in the Mist," which memorialized and glamorized the rare pri-

Officials of the African Wildlife Foundation, who for the last decade have encouraged controlled tourism as a way of preserving the gorillas, say the success of the movie brings new pressure on the impoverished Rwandan government to reap as much of a bonanza as possible out of their

Thus, the fine line between tourism being used as a way of saving the gorillas but also of potentially harming them is coming under increasing strain. Deep down inside, I would prefer to leave them

These compromises will ensure their survival into the 21st century.

alone and not have tourists," said Craig R. Sholley, the director of the Mountain Gorilla Project, which together with the Rwandan government,

oversees tourism here. But conservation today is a world of compromise so we're making compromises that will insure the survival of the gorillas into the 21st century." ceasing quest for agricultural land, he said.

This means, he said, tourists, but not too many, and enforcing what is known as "gorilla etiquette."

Tourism has now become Rwanda's second-largest foreign-exchange earner, after coffee and Under these rules, humans — despite the arm- tea. in-arm movie shots of Sigourney Weaver with gorillas — are forbidden to get closer than 15 feet. This is a way of preventing airborne disease, Mr.

A maximum of six tourists at any one time are allowed to view one of the four gorilla families

They are allowed to stay with the primates only On balance, Mr. Sholley, whose project is funded in part by the African Wildlife Foundation, has

little doubt that tourism, in check, is to the advantage of the gorillas. Without the revenue that the tourists bring to this overpopulated country in the heart of Africa, the mountain forest that is the gorillas' habitat would almost certainly be denuded by the never-

Another protection the tourists provide is a

deterrent against poachers. With up to 24 visitors, divided into four groups each group advanced by a Rwandan guide and

a guard — trudging through the forest each day, poachers are fearful of being discovered. This year, however, one gorilla died after being

caught in a poacher's snare. Largely due to the understanding of the Rwandan president, Major General Juvénal Habyari-mana, an enthusiast of gorilla conservation, proposals to lift the limits on the number of visitors who each pay \$180, have been thwarted.

Perhaps the most effective safety valve on damaging tourist pressure may be the nature of the rough-and-tumble expeditions often necessary to reach the animals.

Namibia's Whites Look Ahead

They Appear Calm at Prospect of Black-Majority Rule

By John D. Battersby

New York Times Service SWAKOPMUND, South-West Africa — The white inhabitants of South-West Africa who are spending the holidays in this coastal resort display little of the fear and panic that the prospect of blackmajority rule evoked in them a de-

"We will have to live with it and make the best of it," Andries Auret, the chief official of Swakopmund's town council, said when asked about the likelihood of black nationalists winning independence elections set for next year.

Although his views did not reflect those of the territory's more recalcitrant whites, they underscored changing white attitudes after 10 years of internal changes in race relations and a campaign by South Africa to prepare this territo-ry, which is widely known as Na-of the war against black guerrillas sharing of power among races.

People have been living with the talk of independence for so long that it has become a part of the way of life," Peter Kittler, a Namibian of German origin who owns a beachfront store here, said.

Blacks and whites mingled freely

hnge waterslide discharged white, prospect of independence with a

government in Namibia came a step closer with the signing of a peace accord in New York last week after six months of U.S.sponsored negotiations among representatives of Cuba, Angola and South Africa.

Namibia - by one reckoning only 76,000 of 1.2 million people, the great majority of whom are black. South Africa gained control of the territory from Germany in 1915 and has ruled it since, for the last 22

Now, the drain on the South Afmibia, for independence and a based in Angola, and the buildup sharing of power among races.

of Soviet-backed Cuban forces in Angola appear to have coaxed Pretoria to significant concessions at the negotiating table.

ing fishing industry and prosperous

In 1986, the police raided a ser-

might have overreacted when an

11-year-old detainee told police in-

terrogators that she thought Nel-

son Mandela, the imprisoned anti-

apartheid leader, was a football

star. After a week in jail, Mr. Laban

On Christmas Eve, 1,000 wor-

shipers converged on St. Nicholas. More than 2,000 appeared for the

two services Sunday morning. Small girls paraded frilly white

dresses adomed with pink bows,

"It's always good to come to a

upon the festiveness. Learning that

a young girl named Melanic was

bishop stopped the Mass to lead the congregation in a spirited ren-

dition of "Happy Birthday to

mother and father for Jesus.

The parents God chose for his

son were a village carpenter and a

village girl," the prelate said. "They

were so unimportant that when

they returned home to Bethlehem.

Referring to two well-known

South African prisons, the arch-bishop said, "The ones in Robben

Island or Pollsmoor Prison, those

in detention without trial, those

who have been made invisible,

these are those who Jesus has hon-

ored by making his friends."

He continued: "Dear friends,

however anyone else may treat you,

however anyone else may despise

you, Christmas says for God you are important, for God you matter

enormously, for God you are of

infinite worth. For God, it is as if

you are the only person on earth."

Meyer, the young assistant priest at St. Nicholas, led the congregation

in prayer, he asked them to remem-

ber "those who are behind bars for

DEATH NOTICE

their convictions.

they couldn't even find a room."

Then, from the pulpit, he took up

ing her birthday, the arch-

Apartheid's Deportees **Build a Town and Pride**

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service ELSIES RIVER, South Africa As the working-class families packed the Anglican Church of St. Nicholas for the first Mass of Christmas morning, the Reverend Demaraj Laban learned that a woman in the congregation had lost her husband and their home in

Mr. Lahan interrupted the service to tell his parishioners of the woman's personal tragedy, and he challenged them to prove their ion. "So we took up a collection and the response was mag-

one thinks of as a soft touch.

whites only" in the 1960s.

"It was a broken community." was a very vibrant community and

Elsies River has matured into sub-

It has its hard edge, including one of the highest crime rates in South Africa. But lovingly tended flower gardens and verdant lawns, however modest, attest to a resur-

proud to come from Elsies River." 2,200 families in its congregation.



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zine Heers, the national weekly in Indians in Britain is scheduled to be bunched early next year.

Indiamail and Hotra will also carry extensive news and features about Indians in Europe.

Stringers and correspondents are recuired with facilities to supply with good photographs of social and other events in Paris, Geneva, Frankfurt, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, Amsterdam

Write with details and specimen writings to: Bureau Chiel, Internews Ltd., Rachurz House Hulbert Road, Waterlooville. math P.O. 7.7 JP.

on the main beach on the chilly waters of the Atlantic Ocean. A black and brown children in a torrent of water.

The prospect of a black-majority

Whites are a small minority in

tions resolutions.

Its rich mineral deposits, thrivfarms have intensified the international dispute over its status.

vice and carted off Mr. Laban and 250 parishioners, assuming they were holding a political rally.

The authorities decided they

a recent fire.

nificent." he said.

and their fathers wore Sunday suits Elsies River, a tough mixed-race township on the sand flats west of as they cradled the mimeographed bymn sheets in calloused hands. The joyful singing of "O Come All Ye Faithful" seemed to shake the Cape Town, is not the sort of place It was peopled by the survivors siender rafters. of the relocations, whose homes were razed when the government declared their neighborhoods church where you don't preach to

the pews," Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu of Cape Town said as he From settled communities designated as colored in the South Afrilooked at the worshipers overflowing the brick building.

Archbishop Tutu, who was invitcan lexicon of race, the deportees ed to preach by Mr. Laban, his were dumped at Elsies River with former seminary student, played what belongings they could sal-

Mr. Laban told a visitor, "but it a community committed to justice. Somewhere in all this, there is

From the early shacks and tents, the theme that permeates many of his sermons in South Africa — the urban neighborhoods with tidy dignity and worth, he said, of "all dignity and worth, he said, of all those who are at the end of the political culture in Japan was concilly after passage of a major bill sidered to rest on this sense of an such as the tax bill recently passed. bungalows, the homes of working people who underpin the Cape queue, all those who are at the

bottom of the pile. Quoting from St. Luke, the archbishop, resplendent in white vest-ments embroidered with gold thread, reminded the people of Elsies River how God had passed up "the important ones" in selecting a

rection of pride. "Here you get the broken people, the people who lost everything, and yet they were able to salvage from that wreck what you see here to-day," Mr. Laban said. "So one feels St. Nicholas Church has grown with the community to include



Distinguished 500 room

Singles \$105-115

minority government, and the congregation responded. VAN TIENHOVEN (Thomas Floro) On December 21, 1988, aged 45, tragically at Lockerbie with so many others. Beloved husband of Vera, father of Christian and Saskia. Son of Zusje and the late Gijs. brother to Gerry and Robby. 21st St. and Lex. Ave. N.Y.C.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

VAN TIENHOVEN (Thomas Floro) On December 21, 1988 Condolence from all the friends and colleagues of Tom and their expression of deep sorrow to Vera, Cristian and Saskia, his mother and brothers and their

ADVERTISEMENT

Part II of the International Herald Tribune's Advertising Section on the Côte d'Ivoire, to appear on 31 December, 1988,

will be devoted to the economy.

white residents of Namibia face the mixture of impatience, resignation and uncertainty.

Pretoria stalled at putting the plan into practice and was later backed by the United States in its insistence that the plan could not go ahead until a large Cuban force withdrew from Augola.

According to the timetable for ndependence, a UN peacekeeping force will oversee a seven-mont transition beginning April 1, leading to elections for a constituent assembly by November. Mr. Kittler, the owner of the

beachfront store, is skeptical that the agreed-upon timetable for independence will be met. years in disregard of United Na-"If the independence plan is put

into effect and things get bad, then people will leave," he said. "But it won't be like 1978 when many The whites' position of privilege

and prosperity has barely been affected by the changes so far. Whites still control the wealth and enjoy a lifestyle matched in few places. Fine hotels serve excellen German cuisine to a mainly white

The relaxed racial atmosphere in this quaint town, a place of Ger-man colonial buildings, reflects the progress made toward scrapping statutory racial discrimination. Apartheid laws such as enforced residential segregation have been abolished and the interim adminis-

tration is made up of a majority of "We have done a lot of work preparing people for a black gov-ernment," Dirk Mudge, an Afrika-ner who heads the black-majority transitional administration, said. "If independence had been put

into effect 10 years ago it would have been a disaster," he said. "People are more used to the idea now and I think it will go more smoothly this time.

(Continued from page 1)

reported in the white paper that about three-quarters of the people

polied felt that disparities caused

by land prices were unfair. More

than half of those polled felt that

gaps in income and ownership of

durables had widened over the past

stantial assets and consumer

These disparities are glaring to

those who grew up in a society

where until recently no one flaunt-

ed wealth and few had real wealth

Japanese are sounding the alarm

"The government is worried be- prime min

swells and undermines dedication

versity who has written on

"By making people believe you are a middle class person despite

the low standard of living, the gov-

ernment could make people strive

for progress. If people give up on

the prospect of progress and im-provement, that could create social

lienation like that the United

Such a possibility seems remote,

because Japan's income distribu-

tion remains one of the most equi-

table in the world. Yet differences

are emerging, particularly in the assets people hold. The Funabashi couple bought its

apartment 11 years ago for \$66,000.

It is now worth twice as much, but

land prices around them have be-

nowever anyone else may treat you, nowever anyone else may despise ou. Christmas says for God you re important, for God you matter normously, for God you are of afinite worth. For God, it is as if on are the only person on earth. When the Reverend Wilfred fever, the young assistant wriset et and the supernisted of the purchasers have been prosperous land and stock only afford to buy a slightly larger apartment (840 square feet, with another bedroom) for \$250,000, which is not expensive by Tokyo ompared to a 0.7 percent rise in consumption in laborers' house-holds.

The family's income is 7 million

The family's income is 7 million

yen, or about \$57,000, only slightly above the national average. Indeed,

But he also included a prayer for able, but far from enjoying the af-

nations, the Funabashi couple is

saw Japan's real consumption rise 4

Japanese living standards.

States has seen."

to hard work and sacrifice.



In San Salvador, a soldier inspecting damage after an attack on the armed forces headquarters.

REBELS: In Central America, No Winners or Losers

Nicaraguans, mostly civilians, have

During Mr. Reagan's first six months in the White House, the Sandinista government, among other measures, assaulted the offices of Managua's independent human rights commission and received its first shipment of heavy Soviet weapons, some two dozen tanks. The Sandinistas seemed certain that they would build a socialist fortress in Central America.

Today, the Sandinistas are far more subdued as they struggle to revive a moribund economy and impoverished population while courting greater Latin and European support. They have publicly an-

JAPAN: Lost Pride of 'the One Great Middle Class'

TOKYO - Prime Minister No-

boru Takeshita will shuffle his cab-

inet Tuesday after the closing of the

current session of the Diet, or par-

liament, an official with the prime

minister's residence said Monday.

Mr. Takeshita is expected to ap-

point new justice and education

ministers, while retaining Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno. He appoint-

ed Tatsuo Murayama as finance

ing the resignation of Kiichi

It is customary for Japanese

penses - reducing the amount

spent on obligations like winter

gifts, funeral presents and even her

husband's entertainment allow-

ance. She has not bought anything

for the apartment in a long time.

"There is no space," she said.

Such yen-pinching is a far cry from the boom in luxury goods,

foreign travel and leisure activities

that some other Japanese are enjoy-

According to Dentsu, Japan's

leading advertising agency, Japanese are snapping up European furniture and special toilets with built-

Many of the purchasers have

But other consumers are those

who have given up on buying a home and spend on luxury items

in bidets.

the family is like the majority of instead. Dentsu said more Japa-

fluence or amenities they see de- treat for a break

Setting aside any extra money for cram school to help their two children prepare for college examinations, the Funabashi careful at tor a break

Japanese are also paying more attention to another gap — the relative one between national and personal wealth.

left out of the shopping stree that ability to earn income and to enjoy saw Japan's real consumption rise 4 the outcome of our diligence," said

- financially comfort- nese are buying weekend resort

nisters to shuffle their

ister over the weekend, follow-

economy published in August and a five-year economic plan issued in Takeshita Cabinet

The Economic Planning Agency Is Likely to Shift

early, before the sense of unfairness Miyazawa over a stock-trading

cause the stability of society and cabinets after a year in office, espe-

national relations at Sophia Uni- Friday to pass the government's

gram indefinitely. During the past eight years, both the Reagan administration, and the leftist forces in Nicaragua and El

Salvador it sought to crush, have The Reagan administration learned that its conviction, rhetoric and backing for proxy military forces were not enough to "roll back" the Sandinistas or dismem-

ber the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the Salvadoran guerrilla alliance. The Sandinistas and the Salva-

doran guerrillas learned that tolerance for Marxist-inspired govern-ments remains low in a region still

two living standard."

not as strong as Japan's.

working hours, long co

disparities between classes.

(Continued from page 1)

States is using the hormones issue

to create a psychological atmo-sphere for the debate about agricul-

Wegter added. "But for us, this is

purely a public health and consum-

Mr. Kingon denied the accusa-

tion that the United States is being

We are not suggesting a nation doesn't have the right to protect its

citizens against unhealthy imports," Mr. Kingon said. "What we

are saying is that our imports are not unhealthy, that your ban is ex-

"We are saying, 'Let's go to a court of adjudication. If we are

the economic agency. "In dollar wrong, we are wrong. If we are by biotechnological methods.

tural subsidies in general,

onnecessarily tough.

cessive. It goes too far.

nounced postponement of the more very much under the influence of radical stages of their socialist pro-

Ironically, the Salvadoran guerrillas have survived while the once much larger contra force seem doomed to fade away for lack of

Rubén Zamora is a left-leaning Salvadoran politician who fled his country in 1980 to ally with the armed FMLN, then returned this year to participate peacefully in up-coming elections. Mr. Zamora said he draws two main conclusions

from the Reagan years.

"First, despite all the aggressiveness the United States can show in a tiny region like this, it is possible to resist. Reagan can't get rid of us completely. Second, even if we manage to hang on, the U.S. administration has an almost unlimited capacity to ruin any plan to develop we might have. So, we have seen very clearly what Reagan's limits are and what our own limits terms, our per capita gross national

product is the first or second in the world. But because of high prices, Looking back, many Central Americans describe the early Reathat income is not enough to give Japanese people the number one or gan years as a time of great illusions, when ideological visions were confused with reality. Both According to the government reconservatives and revolutionaries ports, more Japanese say they are dissatisfied with long working pressed for confrontation, believhours, high prices, poor sewage and

ng they could win. Today, that has ended.
Salvadorans and Nicaraguans the general lack of amenities in daily life, such as few parks and say they remain far from achieving recreational areas. Since 1984, the national consensuses. But many percentage of people who say they are satisfied with their lives has political enemies now share a realsan about what they will not be

been dropping, and last year hovered around 50 percent. able to accomplish. Two myths were shattered along the way. First, in 1981, after the More and more Japanese are noting the contrast between their Sandinistas had recently toppled living standards and those in Westthe unpopular Somoza dynasty and em countries whose economies are the Salvadoran rebels were battling military forces tied to murderous "Japanese must consider changrightist death squads, revolutionary movements were widely seen in ing their way of living - long Latin America as the most commit

hours, very few parks," said Kimited champions of liberty hiro Masamura, professor of eco-Today, while they still have supiko Inoguchi, a professor of inter-lar 150-day session of the Diet on Tokyo. "Even though the sea is national relations at Sophia Uni-Friday to pass the government's near, it's incredibly hard to get to Central America who describes the FMLN or the Sandinistas as hethe beach. There's not a good balroes. "The romance of revolution is ance between work and free time." totally gone," remarked Joseph Eldridge, a representative of the hu-Mr. Akabane and Mr. Masamura, who served on a government man rights group Americas Watch.

Second, the myth of invincible Yankee might foundered. Americommittee on land use, believe there is little the government can do to reverse the widening sense of can power, albeit applied indirectly, failed to provide conclusive victories against leftist forces in two tiny countries, El Salvador and While government measures raising taxes on land sales and pro-Nicaragua, that together have only

moting land reclamation have helped to lower land prices a little, brices are not going to fall substantially as long as so many people. Tm absolutely and terribly disappointed," said Hugo Barrera, a tially as long as so many people rightist Salvadoran politician. continue to crowd into Tokyo, with "Our expectations of Reagan were its booming service and financial completely defrauded."

right, you have to do something about it."

Mr. Wegter said the commission

accepted that scientists disagree

about the possible harmful side ef-

fects of certain hormones, but he

added, "No scientist claims that it

is actually good for your health to

He said the EC imported 400,000

tons of meat a year and had prob-lems only with the United States

and, to a far lesser extent, Canada.

Mr. Kingon called the EC ban a well-intentioned attempt to ex-

ciude harmful additives from food.

But he said it ignored the difference between artificial hormones and

natural ones, which are produced

either by the animals themselves or

TRADE: Showdown Is Looming

The signatories, including Federico Fellini, the Italian film director. Saul Bellow, the American writer, Yves Montand, the French entertainer, and Jack Nicholson, the American actor, also said political prisoners should be freed and exiles allowed to return home.

The Soviet Union has asked South Korean companies to help build hotels to boost tourism, a Seoul construction official said Monday. Officials at the Overseas Construction Association of Korea said they were told the Russians planned to double the number of hotel rooms i major cities to 11,000.

TRAVEL UPDATE

WORLD BRIEFS

Kremlin Official Warns Soviet Press

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

obey general laws," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev.

24-hour curiew.

MOSCOW (AP) — The Kremtin ideology chief, in a speech published Monday, criticized some state publications for sensationalism and care. less treatment of facts under the policy of greater openness esponsed by

Vadim A. Medvedev, who was named to the Communist Party Polithe

ro in September, indicated that there would be no lessening of contest

over the mass media. But he also criticized party and government traditionalists, who he said were standing in the way of changes sought by

"People are concerned about hysteria, sensationalism, the destructive

direction of some statements, the inciting of passions, lack of regard for the facts, a deficit of professionalism," and other tendencies in the Soviet

press, Pravda quoted Mr. Medvedev as saying. "The mass media must

Arab League Backs Libya Over Plant

TUNIS (Renters) — The Arab League council expressed solidarity with Libya on Monday and said that any U.S. attack on an alleged themical annual and the said that any U.S. attack on an alleged

chemical weapons plant there would seriously harm Arab-American

At the end of a one-day meeting called by Libya after President Ronald Reagan hinted an attack might be under discussion, the council of permanent representatives said: "The council affirms its total solidarity, and the council affirms its total solidarity."

with Libya and warns against any temptation to unleash an aggression against this state, which would risk having the most serious repercussions

Libya has denied having any chemical weapons and said the factory at Rabta would produce medicine when it opens in two or three months. Mr.

Reagan said last week that Washington was consulting with its allies on how to stop Libya from producing poison gas at the plant. He did not rule

19 Die in Riots After Indian's Murder

NEW DELHI (Reuters) - Troops were sent to the south Indian city of

ijayawada on Monday after 19 people died in riots following the murder

It said paramilitary police reinforcements were already patrolling the streets of the city in Andhra Pradesh state to restore order and enforce a

At least six of the victims died when police opened fire on crowd, rioting after a state assemblyman, Mohan Ranga Rao, and two companions were axed to death early Monday, the agency said. Mr. Rao, a member of the Congress (1) Party, was attacked in a camp near his home

where he had been fasting for four days to protest alleged police harassment. Others were killed when rioting spread.

Exiles Urge Castro to Hold Plebiscite

MADRID (Reuters) — More than 100 intellectuals and entertainers urged President Fidel Castro on Monday to follow the example of Chile and let Cubans decide in a pietiscite whether he should stay in power. They signed an open letter to Mr. Castro, drafted by Cuban exiles a made available to news organizations in Madrid before publications are an advantagement.

Tuesday as an advertisement in newspapers in several countries. The said Mr. Castro should call elections if Cubans voted no in an interpretable of the countries of the countri

tionally supervised ballot. He will mark his 30th year in power Jan. 1.

on the region and on Arab-American relations."

of a local politician, the Press Trust of India said.

Air France said Monday it had canceled three flights to London and on to Geneva scheduled for Tuesday as a 71-day strike by me dragged on with little sign of a settlement

CRASH: Suitcase Is Flown to

(Continued from page 1) al failure had been found, though that was still being investigated as a possible cause.

The aircraft, the 15th 747 built by the Boeing Co., was delivered to Pan Am in February 1970. Mr. Charles's statement said:

"Although, because of the fragmented and scattered nature of the wreckage, the investigation of the slow process, no evidence of a structural failure has so far been found. However, the possibility of such a failure is still being actively investigated."

Officials at the U.S. Embassy, which is also involved in the crash investigation, said they could add nothing to Mr. Charles's statement. The plane, Pan Am's Flight 103, disintegrated in the air while less

than an hour out of Heathrow Airport en route to New York City. Some passengers and luggage originated in Frankfurt with the first leg of the flight on a smaller 727 air-craft, which let off about half its passengers in London.
On Friday, callers who said they

represented a group called the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution, thought to be linked to Hezbollah, a Lebanese faction controlled by Iranian extremists, told news agencies in London that they were responsible for bringing down the plane. The authorities treated the claim with skepticism.

Speculation that a bomb might have blown up the plane was in-creased by the fact that on Dec. 5, a caller had warned State Department officials that there would be a bombing attempt against a Pan American aircraft flying from

Frankfurt to the United States. The British police were made aware of the warning but decided their already tight security procedures at Heathrow Airport were sufficient, they said last week. But the authority that runs the airport said it was not informed of any threat to a Pan American plane.

plane has ranged from extremists who oppose scandal tine Liberation Organ it was opening of a dialographic opening of a dialographic obliticians.
United States to pro-lighty comlem fundamentalists and to the accidental shooting down pany's an Iranian airliner with 2.

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aboard by a U.S. Navy cr. Superintendent Angus K. operation, said that 240 bodihe crash victims had been found, > that 11 local residents - cit adults and three children listed as missing and presur dead. The search for the 29 bodic still missing will continue Tuesday, he said.

"At the moment, only a small number of them are fully identified," he said. "As soon as a body is positively identified and a post mortem carried out, we can rea the death and then place the body in a chapel of rest and make an undertaker available for any relative who wishes to come here to view the remains."

U.S. Jet Lands Safely With Hole in Fuselage

CHARLESTON, West Virginia - An Eastern Airlines jet carrying 110 people made an emergency landing at an airport near here Monday after developing an 18-inch hole in the fuselage and losing cabin pressure at 31,000 feet, police said. No one was injured.

A spokesman of the Federal Aviation Administration in Atlanta said there was no immediate indication of the cause of the crack. The Boeing 727, en route to Atlanta from Rochester, New York, and carrying 104 passengers and six crew members, experienced "rapid decompression," officials said. The hole was about 18 inches (about 45 centimeters) long and six to eight inches wide on the left side of the Speculation about who would aircraft near the tail

SOLDIERS: For U.S. Soldiers on the German Border, Holidays as Usual

Takao Akabane, deputy minister of

(Continued from page 1) trim the Red Army by 500,000

troops in the next two years. "It makes you feel more secure about being here," Private First Class Charles Graviss, a 20-yearold tank driver, said. "It makes you

Because of Mr. Gorbachev, several soldiers said their parents do

MICHEL SWISS PERFUMES . COSMETICS **NOVELTIES . GIFTS**

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"I think it makes my mother feel better than it does me," said Ser-

geant Kenneth Bacon, 23, a tank gunner. It was his first Christmas away from his wife and two danghters, but he was not compla "I'm kind of a patriotic person." he said. "That's a lot of the reason why I joined the army. If we weren't here, maybe there wouldn't be any Christmas."

These soldiers have two overall missions: watching the border, and taking out their MI Abrams tanks and Bradley Cavalry Fighting Vehicles to practice maneuvering. scouting and shooting.

not telephone quite so often with anxions questions.

"I think it makes my mother feel that the other side is building up its its own that the other side."

I think it makes my mother feel that the other side is building up its the other side. forces for a possible attack. Nobody here could remember

ever seeing any such indications. Instead, they report mostly on East German efforts to make the border "leakproof," such as by installing new sensors or putting up addition-The Americans gather informa-

man patrols, appearances of War-never knew you could do some-saw Pact Hind-D and Hoplite thing like that to another person helicopters, and of East German military vehicles. The U.S. troops are not sup-

posed to speak with or otherwise The soldiers normally live in the acknowledge the presence of the Bad Hersfeld barracks, but they East German border soldiers they patrol the frontier on foot and in reported exchanging obscene ges-rifle, and it's loaded."

"They do the same thing we do — which is looking," said Sergeant First Class John Kregel, 41, the outpost's noncommissioned officer-in-charge. U.S. officers and enlisted men

said they felt sorry for their comrades-in-arms who never get a chance to see the heavily fortified tion on the frequency of East Ger- frontier. "Until I saw the border. I keep them penned in," Private John Hubbard Jr., 20, said. "It made me feel like I joined the army for a purpose, not just to cook."

Added Second Lieutenant Christooher Kolenda, 23, the outpost's see. But it was clear that there is a officer in charge: "You get a real spend about 50 days a year at border outposts such as this one. They come for several weeks at a time to

Western Papers Go on Sale Sunday in Soviet Kiosks

MOSCOW - Special kiosks in large Soviet cities will sell a few

hundred copies a day of Western newspapers and magazines beginning Sunday, Tass said Monday. The news agency said the publications would include the Interna-

tional Herald Tribune, the U.S. newsmagazines Time and News week, and The Guardian, The Times and the Financial Times of

Initially, Tass said, 400 copies each of the International Herald Tribune and the Financial Times and 350 copies of The Guardian will be sold daily. It did not say where besides Moscow they will be

The fact that the new arrivals, which certainly cannot be called "pro-Soviet," will be sold here at all says a lot about increased openness in the Soviet Union," the official press agency said.

Distribution of such publications has long been prohibited in the Soviet Union on ideological grounds. Since the Moscow summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, a few copies of the publications have been available at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press center. But access to the press center generally is limited to accredited correspondents.

حكذات الأصل

BRIEFS

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L UPDATE

when rioting spread.

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Roraima bordering Venezuela. be under discussion, the condition to unlead a As a result, it said, more and more Yanomami were becoming temptation to unleash an age having the most serious repense. victims of both violence and disease brought into the region by the prospectors. "The Yanomami are being massacred as if they were not human beings," the bishops' stateuston was consulting with in sections.

By Marlise Simons

socused the government of Presi-

dent José Sarney of adopting poli-cies that could lead to the extinc-

tion of the Yanomami, one of the

The Conference of Brazilian

Bishops charged that the govern-

ment had allowed as many as

country's largest Indian tribes.

The church also said the government had recently reduced the tribe's lands by 70 percent in violation of the new constitution, which recognizes the "original rights" of Brazil's 220,000 or so surviving Indians "over the lands they traditionally occupy."

"The Yanomami are in extreme danger of extermination," the bish-ops' statement said. "Economic, political and military interests. backed by a state that should be defending the Indians, are taking precedence over the rights of the ranomami, whose only aspiration is to live in dignity."

Ovidio Martins de Aranjo, legal counsel for the National Indian Foundation, said the government was also alarmed by the invasion of prospectors in the Yanomani region and was planning to evict them. But he rejected the charge that the government had violated the constitution in defining tribal

have been fighting a losing battle fenseless against the chaotic scramfor survival since Portuguese colo- ble to exploit the resources within nizers arrived in 1500, the Yano- their traditional lands, particularly mami have long been regarded as when this is tolerated and even enan unusual case because contact couraged by different organs of the with them was not established until government.

1950 and, in contrast to many other New York Times Service
RIO DE JANEIRO — The Rotribes, they still retain most of their man Catholic Church in Brazil has

Church Sees Threat

To Brazil's Indians

Over the last 15 years, the outside world has increasingly encroached on them. After work began in 1973 on a highway between Manaus and Boa Vista that cut through the southeastern edge of their lands, many Yanomami fell ill with malaria, tuberculosis, influenza and venereal diseases brought in by construction workers.

100,000 gold prospectors into the homeland of the Yanomami. When the government identified gold, uranium and cassiterite re-About 9,000 members of the tribe live in the northwestern state of serves in the Yanomami region in 1975, freelance prospectors then began moving deep into the tribal lands, not only clashing frequently with the Indians but also polluting their rivers and lakes. In the 1980s and particularly

since civilian rule returned to Brazil in 1985, tensions in the Yanomami region have been growing steadily. The Catholic Church has stood almost alone in defending the Indians against the armed forces, local government authorities, mining companies and prospectors' organizations.

One explanation provided by the National Security Council for its decision in 1985 to establish military bases along Brazil's northern frontier was the belief that pro-Indian groups were trying to promote creation of a Yanomami republic covering parts of both Brazil and Venezuela, where some 10,000 Yanomami live.

At the same time, the National Indian Foundation, known in Brazil as Funai, has taken the position that social and cultural integration into Western society is in the interest of the country's Indians.

"We can't have the Indians eternally as museum pieces," Mr. de Araujo said. "Our policy is to into grate them so they can have a more human and dignified life."

The church's argument, howev-Although the Indians in Brazil er, is that the Yanomami are de-



A Brazilian politician paid tribute to Franciso Mendes Filho as mourners gathered around his coffin.

2,000 at Funeral of Brazil Activist

journeyed to the ceremony in Xapuri, an Amazon village where Mr. Mendes lived in the northwestern

Workers of Xapuri, of which Mr. Mendes was president, have blamed the slaying on two area land barons, both members of an association of landowners opposed

man, a likable man, but not a man

Superficial or not, all this cama-

raderie will be quickly tested by

attempts to forge a new federal budget, which will officially begin

Jan. 9, when Mr. Reagan proposes

they take terribly seriously.

his last budget.

Environmentalists, politicians leaders of the Union of Rural RIO DE JANEIRO - About and celebrities from all over Brazil

2,000 people gathered Monday for the funeral of Franciso Mendes Filho, a Brazilian rural labor leader forests who was killed last week.

Police, environmentalists and

Past Posturing Aside, Bush-Congress Relations Seem Calm

By Robin Toner New York Times Service WASHINGTON - This is a season of passive aggression, politi--cal-style, among congressional

· Just seven weeks after the close of an extraordinarily bitter presidential campaign, many Demo-cratic lawmakers speak with elabo-rate courtesies of President-elect

George Bush. They say they look forward to a government of conciliation. They say he understands them, remembers their names. They voice the respect of one group of profession-

als for another paign," said Tony Coelho, the Democratic California congressman who is the House majority whip. "You can say anything you want, but basically it was a professional campaign. They knew what had to be done and they did it."

But beneath the conciliatory facade is a stony resolve, centered on the federal budget, the playing field for the politics of 1989. Many Democratic leaders, after listenin "A: the moment of them as is them tax-and-spend addicts and after Mr. Bush's "Read my lips" assurance of no new taxes, are determined to see the president-elect

take the first step toward increasing

ing the deficit, they say, but the Gramm and Warren B. Rudman, issue demands presidential leader- that requires a decline in the annual ship. And so, the Democrats smile budget deficit, now about \$155 billion, to \$100 billion in fiscal year

Representative Beryl Anthony Ir., chairman of the Democratic

"But I certainly don't want to preempt the president-elect's judg-Congressional Campaign Commit-tee, went home to Arkansas before ment about what he wants to pre-

'What are the options? That we sulk and pout and say we're not going to work with the president-elect because we don't like

the campaign he conducted?' George J. Mitchell, Senate majority leader.

Christmas. When his constituents asked him about the possibility of new taxes, the Democratic leader said he would vote for them only when his president asked him to; in writing, in a letter that he could share with the folks back home. Democratic leaders have been dancing a gracious, deferential

"I personally think it would be extraordinarily difficult to get to the Gramm-Rudman targets without a combination of spending restraints and new revenues," said Representative Thomas S. Foley,

sent to us as his plan." Mr. Foley's lips were not hard to read. For all the political posturing be-

tween Congress and the Bush team, there is little of the open animosity so widely predicted after the presidential campaign.

"What are the options?" asked Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the new majority leader. "That we sulk and pout and say we're not going to work with the resident-elect because we don't like the campaign he conducted?"

Mr. Foley said, "We cannot afthe House majority leader. He was ford the kind of luxury that somereferring to the federal law, co-New taxes may be critical to eas- sponsored by Senators Phil tem, where you can have a

determined, loyal opposition to look at George Bush the way whose duty is to oppose." to look at George Bush the way they looked at Gerald Ford: a nice whose duty is to oppose."

There is probably more than

statesmanship at work. Mr. Bush ran an exceptionally hard campaign, but it was essentially directed against Michael S. Dukakis, his opponent, and not against Congress, some Democrats note.

"The guy's a very professional public official who did not run his election against Congress the way Reagan did," said Senator John B Breaux of Louisiana, the new chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

And Mr. Bush, unlike Mr. Dukakis or Mr. Reagan, is a child of

"He worked out at the House gym," Mr. Coelho said. "He knows who you are. He knows what you've done."

His planned appointees — for example, Richard G. Darman as budget director and James A. Baker 3d as secretary of state - are also comfortable fixtures of the

Washington scene. Norman Ornstein, an analyst at the American Enterprise Institute, a research organization, asserted that much of this warmth can simply be read as recognition that the public is favorably disposed to-

ward Mr. Bush at the moment. "I'd say 80 percent of it is tactical," Mr. Ornstein said. He also

As Polish Economy Staggers, Solidarity Accord Is Likelier

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service
WARSAW — After months of

esisting a political settlement with the banned Solidarity labor movement, the Polish leadership is being forced toward concessions as the country teeters on the brink of economic crisis.

The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, suspended the last Central Committee session of the vear last week without yielding on the issue of Solidarity's legalization - the main demand of the year's two strike waves and the key to a broad "anti-crisis pact" between government and opposition.

Nevertheless, opposition leaders and Western diplomats say there is a growing chance that the govern-ment will be forced to come to terms with Solidarity in the comi year. As inflation has surpassed 60 percent and living conditions have steadily worsened, they say, the popularity of the independent ion movement has sharply risen. Now, despite a move to put into

effect new economic plans, the government is facing growing consum-er shortages and has all but resigned itself to a new downturn that could bring Poland back to the bare shelves and long lines of 1980-1981. As a result, even the most optimistic party strategists expect another surge of unrest among workers, one that may be far harder to control than those in May and August of this year.

Society's patience is running out," the deputy prime minister, Ireneusz Sekula, told the parliament last week.

Party members say both the expected conflicts and any move toward agreement with Solidarity may pose a special threat to General Jaruzelski, who ordered the suppression of the union under martial law in December 1981. The combination of the growing economic disorder and Solidarity's mounting strength has left the general open to the charge that he is returning the country to the situation he inherited when he took power in the fall of

"Jaruzelski has to be very careful," said one veteran party official. directed against him."

In the last three months, he already has been overshadowed as a national leader by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the veteran politician who took over as prime minister in September and quickly launched an aggressive image-building campaign that included economic re-

The prime minister at first was openly disdainful of talks with Solidarity, and his program appeared



Lech Walesa

intended to substitute for a pact with the opposition. Yet, hopes within the party for the success of such a strategy collapsed after Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader charmed a national relevision audience during a debate with the chief of the official unions, Alfred Miodowicz, last month.

After the broadcast, Mr. Walea's personal popularity soared. Moreover, according to unpublished government polls, the per centage of Poles favoring the legal-ization of Solidarity rose from 52 percent to more than 70 percent, party sources said.

Authorities have responded to Mr. Walesa's surge with a campaign in the official press praising him as a moderate and responsible leader, in contrast to unnamed "extremists" elsewhere in the opposition. But since the praise has not been accompanied by any change

in the official position on legalizing Solidarity, union campaigners have concluded that the government is simply seeking to co-opt Mr. Wa-The principal obstacle to the union's reactivation now appears

to lie in the ranks of the ruling party, especially in the apparatus of the police, the military and the existing Communist-run trade unions. At the plenum last week, as "Feelings within the party now are at an earlier meeting in September, very bad, and a lot of it is being several rank-and-file Central Committee members harshly attacked Solidarity and rejected any move to legalize it.

> Remarkably, however, Mr. Rakowski responded with a speech defending Mr. Walesa and suggesting that "many people are in favor of what the government is doing and at the same time want the restoration of Solidarity."

Although the struggle within the party is far from over, many political analysts say they believe the deteriorating economy will soon provide a decisive impulse for action. Since the last wave of strikes ended in early September, inflation has rapidly picked up speed as authorities have poured money into the economy to quiet workers. According to official statistics, wage inflation in the 12 months ending in November reached 114 percent.

Because prices have not kept pace with wages, rising less than 70 percent, goods are rapidly disap-pearing from state shops and inventories are approaching the rockbottom lows they reached in 1981, according to official statistics. Yet, party authorities, fearful of another explosion of worker unrest, have vetoed the big price increases that would be necessary to stabilize the

The government economic plan presented to parliament last week suggests an unorthodox and highly risky approach. It calls for raising basic food prices about 15 percent next year while trying to keep workers' wage increases and other price rises under 20 percent. The cost of this strategy will be a massive increase in subsidies that will quadruple the government's budget deficit to more than 1 trillion zlotys, or about \$2.1 billion.

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ADDRESS_ COUNTRY CHEQUE DRAFT DESAL DESAL

Papers Go on throwing and fist-fighting that lasted about seven hours, an American student said.

Hears the state Soviet cities with moles. On Sunday afternoon, a crowd of Chinese gathered again On Sunday afternoon, a crowd of Chinese gathered again. According to the official report, they marched through the streets chantand the rule against marched through the streets chanting "Punish assailants!" According to two American students, they

Some people were injured, an American student said, but it was not clear how many or how serious-like the said press and the said press students in Beijing marched to the time of the said being marched to the said being marche More students in Beijing marched to the More students in Beijing marched to the More students in Beijing marched to the More sent home, and refused to leave authorized by the sent home, and refused to leave the more students with promised better treatment. Act of the control of

U.S. Jet Lands CHINA: With Hole in for Racism Flares

(Continued from page 1) CHARLESTON Airfulf where the weekend trouble began, An Eastern made at the housed eight to a room. Some Chinese also appear upset when the African students, who are over-

Monday after develop whelmingly male, date Chinese Americans and Europeans appear to arouse much less resent-

Depart Said No one was monthly sould be a A spokesman of the said there was no mer The clashes began on Saturday, when Hehai University held a stu-dent dance, and officials at the ere made The Boeing 777 en me ut decided from Rechester. Not cards. Xinhua reported that two arming the proof of African men with Chinese dates members enter refused to show identification, and decompression. That after a dispute other African members are members of that after a dispute other African members are members of the proof of the standard of the standa

the armore the was about to students began attacking Chinese and rocks.

There were confirmed to the state of There were conflicting stories about responsibility for the begin-ning of the fighting. In any case, the and would arrown near the life

Papers Officials said that 11 Chinese employees of the university were injured, one seriously, and two Africans were slightly injured in the simple.

to two American students, they also attacked the African students they dormitories, destroying television sets, furniture and other property.

Some people were injured, and the sets of t

Italian Quake of 1980 Reverberates With Greed and Political Cynicism

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service ROME — In this season, when much of the world is sharing Armenia's agony, Italians have been dis-tracted by the reverberations from

an earthquake of their own.

with allegations of mismanagement, incompetence and greed, and laced with a liberal dose of political ill will. Some people say they are outraged. Many more seem amused or simply resigned. No matter how they may personally react. Italians in general have recently withstood a bombardment

Theirs is a sordid tale, pocked

of diatribes about earthquake-related corruption. The earthquake at issue occurred in November 1980, rocking mountain hamlets in a region southeast of Naples called Irpinia. Although the quake was no match for the one that has devastated Armenia, it was bad enough. More than 2,700 peo-

ple died, and dozens of villages were devastated. Irpinia desperately needed government help, and since 1980, it has received it by the barrelful. Money has poured in for reconstruction and long-delayed economic devel-

The problem is that accounting procedures have been slipshod, and no one is able to say exactly how much was spent. Publicly quoted figures have gone up and down like rockets, ranging from \$7 billion to \$52 billion. The latest government estimate is \$33 billion, give or take a couple of billion.

tion of the allegations are accurate, earthquake victims were minor

shareholders in this public largesse.

prospered, including contractors, engineers, local politicians, their friends and even members of the not consider itself "in the dock." the political opposition began to talk about "Irpiniagate."
Many of their charges took dead

aim at Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita, who has been running the government for only the last eight months but who seemed a reasonable target nonetheless to many Italians because (1) he is there, and (2) he and his family come from the disaster area and own a tiny part of a local bank, the Banco Popolare dell'Irpinia.

Over the last eight years, Banco Popolare's deposits have grown 15 times in value. No one has demonstrated that this was the result of untoward behavior rather than a sudden influx of public funds into the depressed region. Yet, the im-plications were fairly obvious, and the opposition, hoping to weaken the government, pressed the notion that the prime minister had benefit-

ed from Irpinia's misery. The uproar was enough to force the resignation of a close De Mita aide, and there are now plans for But the prime minister slugged

back. He said he was the victim of a

Time Down to Earth at Last The Associated Press Worse yet, no one knows where

All the money went. If even a frachas named the "endangered Earth" as "Planet of the Year," departing from its annual "Man of the Year" designation to call for "a universal Thousands of others apparently crusade to save the planet."

naming scandals by tacking on the suffix "gate," the Italian press and the political connection. ticing bossism in "mafiosi" style.

The politician responded that journalists were "bought" and forced to write articles they did not believe. Name-calling aside, there was no denying that a good deal of public money went astray, Mr. De Mita finally acknowledged, and he pro-posed that in the future special commissions be created to oversee

And that is where matters rest. Italian political commentators hold that Mr. De Mita has been roughed up politically but not enough to threaten his government immediately.

Meanwhile, these days, Rome is conspicuously quiet. There is a general sense of well-being and an

disaster relief and to make sure that

funds reach their intended destina-

aversion to boat-rocking. Given that attitude, few were shocked when Mr. De Mita sug-gested that Irpiniagate, while deplorable, was also inevitable. In Italy, he said with an air of resignation, there are always "at-

jackals" after natural disasters.

tempted crimes and profiteering

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OPINION

The Coldest Hands

child's face. When income sinks, it is not \$13 trillion annual outout usually defense spending that suffers but health and education. A decade ago a net \$40 billion flowed from the richer north to the south; now the flow goes the other way to the tune of at least \$20 billion.

So reports UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund. Its annual report, "The State of the World's Children," is among the most poignant of official documents. It tells how, to cite one example, infant mortality has risen again since 1982 in most Brazilian regions, most sharply in the impoverished northeast and north. The poignancy arises because inexpensive means exist for reducing dehydration, long the biggest killer, and for immunizing against common diseases.
UNICEF and its able executive director,

James Grant, make the case that money devoted to nutrition, primary health care, education, safe water and sanitation could eradicate the worst aspects of world poverty in little more than a decade — at a cost of

A good measure of the progress of the poor is the survival rate of children under 5. China, Costa Rica, South Korea and Sri Lanka, for instance, have juggled debts and limited resources so that they rank far ahead of countries with up to five times more per capita wealth, like South Africa.

Through cogent arguments and practical programs, UNICEF has opened purses in the U.S. Congress, which has voted \$60 million in funding, with more due for special projects. But this year's report has a different, more alarming thrust. UNICEF fears that the gains of a decade will be washed away by a debt crisis whose least visible victims are the children of the poor. What is involved is not just generous support of a worthy agency, but halting a debt-driven slide into poverty. The coldest hands in the cradle are those of bankers and officials bereft of heart and imagination as this crisis deepens.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Crocker Stuck With It

Chester Crocker, the Reagan administration's man for Africa, hung in for eight years, never losing confidence in his auda-cious design, dealing with some of the most difficult actors on the international scene, absorbing repeated attacks from the flanks. As a result the United States has a striking diplomatic achievement in southern Africa - perhaps the last region where any achievement of any sort might have been expected from this administration.

If all goes well, in its narrow terms the ement delivers independence to South agreement delivers independence to South Africa's longtime colony of Namibia, ush-ers out the Cuban forces that the Marxistoriented MPLA government of Angola summoned to its defense 13 years ago, and points toward a political settlement within Angola. In its broad terms it establishes the United States as the arbiter of peace in a racially torn, politically important region. In its most promising potential, it promotes the sort of relaxation that is good not only for regional cooperation but for South African internal reform as well.

Skeptics to his left said Mr. Crocker's strategy — getting South Africa out of Namibia by getting Cuba out of Angola — was unjust, pigheaded and unworkable. When the administration took the questionable next step of starting to aid Angola's UNITA insurgents, that seemed to many to ensure that the Cubans would stay - and therefore that the South Africans would stay, too. But mutual exhaustion, and Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to lighten the Soviet load, produced

general readiness for a settlement. The indispensable Mr. Crocker, who had come up with his idea for one in a magazine article in 1980, was there to fit the pieces together.

Skeptics of the right now cry that he has sold out Angola's insurgents. But the MPIA's Cuban guard is retiring, U.S. (but not South African) aid to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA contimues and other African states are midging the two Angolan factions to coexist.

Mr. Crocker imagined "constructive engagement" as a comprehensive policy for dealing with all of southern Africa, not just as the use of persuasion and understanding rather than pressure to induce change in white-ruled South Africa alone. As black rage against apartheid rose, the uncertain way the Reagan administration applied the policy to Pretoria made it seem to many Americans like too much understanding and of the wrong kind and not enough pressure

The result of all this was that the policy, at least by name, was discredited, and this in turn was misleading. Whatever its misadventures and shortcomings in respect to internal South African affairs, it is precisely with "constructive engagement" that Washington has encouraged South Africa to stop intimidating its black-ruled neighbors, and otherwise has made the United States more useful to the whole region's well-being.

The Bush administration is going to have to find its own tone, its own levers. It will be able to build on the splendid contribution of Chester Crocker.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Environmentalist

George Bush insisted during the presidential campaign that he was an environmentalist. Skeptics saw little proof in his record. But his word may be easier to accept now that he has nominated William Reilly to head the Environmental Protection Agency.

Mr. Bush packaged the EPA job with his

choice of Manuel Lujan, a New Mexico Republican, as secretary of the interior. Representative Lujan's environmental credentials are far less strong. But together the two nominees promise more than environmental-

Mr. Reilly is a lawyer who has devoted his career to protecting the environment. He is president of the World Wildlife Fund and of the Conservation Foundation, a research group respected for careful views and undogmatic reports. When efforts to clean up abandoned toxic dumps bogged down in litigation, he helped break the impasse by founding Clean Sites, a group that mediates cleanup settlements between polluters and the government.

Mr. Reilly has long been interested in pollution problems abroad, and is well prepared to address issues of international reach, like the greenhouse effect and the threat to the ozone laver. "The country faces an array of environmental effects even more daunting than pollution crises of the past generation," he wrote in his foundation's latest "State of the Environment" report. He will now have a well-earned chance to frame the solutions.

Lee Thomas has administered the EPA with distinction. Within the limits set by the White House, he made notable strides rebuilding the agency from the mins left by Anne Burford. His successes include banning uses of asbestos and helping secure the international treaty to protect the ozone layer.

Republicans are heirs to two traditions which often compete. Theodore Roosevelt establishment's noblesse oblige commitment to protecting the environment. Mr. Reagan embodied the Western enterprisers who put development first. But his appointees, Mrs. Burford at EPA and James Watt at Interior, wrenched their agencies full tilt toward exploiting the environment, leaving an indelible blot on Mr. Reagan's record.

Mr. Bush has shown greater care and sensitivity in blending the two traditions. Mr. Lujan, formerly senior Republican on the House Interior Committee, has voted in favor of development projects like oil drilling in the Arctic wilderness. Yet there is no sign that he shares the extremism of Reagan appointees like Mr. Watt. By picking him and Mr. Reilly, Mr. Bush has made a sound start on keeping his environmental promises.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Blow to Nonproliferation

In the twilight of his term. President Reagan has dealt a blow to efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. He has issued an executive order that opens the way to convert U.S. civilian power plants into factories producing nuclear bomb material. This squanders any leverage the United States might have had to dissuade other nations from doing the same. Under the new wording, "any occurrence ... including technological emergency" could be used as a pretext for commandeering civilian power plants. - The Boston Globe.

For a Global War on Drugs

Governments worldwide have awakened to the dangers of the flow of illegal drugs. In Vienna, 43 nations recently signed a United Nations convention which requires them to deal more harshly with the drug menace. This includes the enactment of laws which would allow governments to freeze or seize the bank accounts or property of suspected traffickers. The signatories also undertake

not to hinder probes into the assets of international drug syndicates, to extradite suspects and to curb the cultivation of drugproducing plants in their countries. More governments are expected to sign.

The determination to combat the drug menace comes not only from its spread but also from a recognition that drug trafficking has become more sophisticated. With the new convention, the international campaign against drugs is being taken one step further. Governments are hitting the drug barons where it hurts — their pockets. If implemented, the convention should also put a stop to the activities of certain banks which have helped drug syndicates to con-ceal their ill-gotten profits.

The new convention may be worth no more than the paper on which it is signed. The document is subject to local laws, meaning that signatory countries can run away from fulfilling their obligations. But if the remaining havens for drug dealers are to be wiped out, and the lives of many saved from the debilitating effects of drugs, the will to serve a common cause must prevail.

- The Straits Times (Singapore).

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WE Durage base THEN IT'S UNANIMOUS: WE ORDER ANOTHER CASE OF AIR FRESHENER. **POLITICS**

If the Cold War Is Over, Foreign Policy Is Freed

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev's bold appeal to reshape the world order requires the United States to review its foreign policy. For more than 40 years, America's international strategy has been subordinated to one overriding concern: deterring Soviet global designs against the West. But now the Soviet Union is declaring that the idea of an irreconcilable class conflict between capitalist and socialist nations is obsolete.

Mr. Gorbachev leaves American diplomacy with no choice but to adjust to the new international environment or be constantly outmaneuvered by

For decades, America has felt obliged to support all kinds of unsavory regimes, left and right, out of fear that the Soviet Union would fill any power vacuum.

Moscow. After all, when an ally as reliable and hard-nosed as Margaret Thatcher talks about an end to the Cold War, a one-dimensional fixation on the East-West rivalry is no longer a credible option. Moreover, there may be sizable advantages to exploring the Kremlin's opening, uncertain as it may be, in order to liberate American foreign policy from the straitiacket imposed by superpower hostility.

The Cold War brought clarity in adversity. The disintegration of the comforting international disci-pline associated with the Cold War leads to a new global environment — less rigid but more uncertain.

For America, the trade-off for the erosion in clarity is the opportunity to address a number of pressing national security challenges that could not be given priority amid rigid superpower politics.

Three challenges are urgent. The first is restructuring America's defense forces and its contributions to the alliance so as to promote fairer burden sharing without damaging

American security interests. • The second is ending the manipulation of By Dimitri K. Simes

ploited Soviet-American animosity to get greater assistance from both superpowers The third is gaining a greater latitude for unilateral uses of America's power against those who consider its interests easy prey.

Corrently, more than 70 percent of America's defense budget is devoted to the least likely, even if the most ominous, threat to security: full-scale Soviet aggression against the West.
Statements by NATO leaders as well as West

European opinion polls strongly suggest that Ameri-ca's allies are even more optimistic about Mr. Gorbachev's intentions than America is. As a result, European friends do not feel obliged to accept a greater share of the mutual defense burden. In fact, a number of them are beginning to feel that Ameri-ca's presence is not so much a generous protection against the common enemy as an increasingly un-welcome imposition on their sovereignty.

Thus, a gap is growing between the mounting costs of the American contribution to NATO and its declining political and military returns.

In addition, America's commitment to the de-

fense of Western Europe comes at the expense of other pressing military priorities. For example, its Persian Gulf tanker-protection operation demonstrated a shortage of mine sweepers. Moreover, the United States does not have sufficient long-range capabilities for air and naval force projection. This is particularly crucial now. As the example of

Libya shows, no West European ally, with the exception of Britain, seems prepared to allow the use of American bases on their territory to launch overseas military operations.

The apparent decline in the Soviet threat allows

America, through a combination of arms control, arrangements with the allies and unitateral steps, to make its military structure more responsive to the evolving global environment.

Downplaying the rivalry with Moscow may also put the United States in a strong position to resist inwarranted Third World demands for assistance. Too many underdeveloped countries self-right-

cousty insist that receiving aid is their God-given

osity. Their favorite instrument in pressuring Washington has been to raise the specter of moving closer to the Soviet Union. But today Moscow has immited embusiasm for Third World assistance-seekers.

Additional costly commitments that the Kremlin might undertake should not cause much worry, so long as they do not come at the expense of basic U.S. security and economic interests. Already overbur-dened with numerous radical left-wing basket cases masquerading as allies, the Soviet empire would not be strengthened by such commitments

For its part, America has for decades felt obliged to support all kinds of unsavory regimes, left and right, out of fear that the Soviet Union would fill any power vacuum. However, Moscow's current sense of overextension reduces the weight of the Soviet factor in evaluating aid requests from the Third World. Paradoxically, the Soviet-American rapproche-ment makes military power more useful as a U.S.

foreign policy instrument. In the 1979-80 crisis, when Iran held Americans hostage, the Kremlin was very much an invisible presence during the Carter administration's delib-erations about feasible military retaliation. Removing the constant concern about Soviet counteraction would permit Washington greater reliance

on military force in a crisis.

Those who contemplate challenging important American interests might think twice if America's hands were relatively united. For example, the 1973 oil embargo probably would not have taken place without the Arabs' widespread perception that America would not dare to respond militarily out of fear of triggering Soviet counterintervention.

Then, too, the Sandinistas and their Cuban spon-

sors would be bound to become a little nervous over Mr. Gorbachev's potential reaction if America finally lost patience with their mischief. In sum, Mr. Gorbachev's intiatives mean that the

United States can end its single-minded obsession with the Soviet Union as a target or a partner. An assertive and dynamically pragmatic foreign policy might well serve America best in the 1990s, beginning in the Bush administration.

The writer is senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed

Gorbachev Should Be Grateful to the Dissidents

B OSTON — Recent years have seen an extraordinary development in world affairs, one largely unanticipated. That is the growth and acceptance of human rights as an international standard for the be-

havior of governments. The idea has become so much a part of our outlook that we forget how novel it is. Not so long ago the Soviet Union insisted that the way it treated its citizens was none of the world's business. Tyrannies of the right took the same position. And the U.S. government was reluctant to make human rights a consistent

thread in its diplomacy. President Reagan, taking office in 1981, nominated as assistant secretary of state for human rights a man who did not believe in his job. Ernest

By Jerry Sternin

Youth groups and community volunteers joined Save the Children

staff. They worked night and day to

survey the damage and bring emer-gency food, medecine and water pu-

The mobilization of these resources,

between sickness and health and,

ultimately, between life and death.

rehydration solution against diar-

rheal disease. Kits containing this

solution reached those needing it

within 36 hours of the floods. A

CBS-TV news team visited our pro-

flood-related diarrheal deaths were only one per 20,000, while at a near-

by village not covered by our pro-

gram such deaths were one per 100.

When the floodwaters had reced-

By Anthony Lewis

Lefever said: "The U.S. government Soviet Union. Who could have has no responsibility — and certainly guessed that a Soviet leader would no authority — to promote human rights in other sovereign states." He wanted to denounce Communist cruelties but not those carried out by "friendly" governments.

Today no U.S. president would designate the role of human rights. The State Department may occasionally take a more hopeful view of trends in a regime that the United States supports, but there is no challenge to the principle that basic rights are indivisible. Torture, arbitrary imprisonment and killing by the state are unacceptable everywhere.

The most dramatic developments have come in Mikhail Gorbachev's

tion of homes, roads and schools,

village development committees de-vised a "food for work" scheme.

summer crop lost to floods. In ex-

change for favorable credit terms to

buy the necessary pumps, farmers

have agreed to set aside half of the

irrigated zone for landless villagers

the landless to store enough rice to

several villages. Fish ponds are being rebuilt with higher walls, and

Most important of all, people

are preparing for a difficult tomor-

row rather than accepting its inev-

itability and their own impotence.

Financial assistance, which donors

throughout the world have provid-

The writer is director of the Ban-

gladesh field office of Save the Chil-dren (USA). He contributed this to

change in attitude.

Self-Help in Bangladesh

D HAKA, Bangladesh — Save vised a "food for work" scheme. Assessing the condition of the most the last 15 years in 13 villages of vulnerable villagers, they made lists to ensure that at least one member to ensure that at least one member

by recent floods, the worst in the of each landless household would

country's history. Nearly all the have work to replace the traditional

country's history. Nearly all the 40,000 villagers covered by our program emerged from the ordeal in good health. It shows that sustained foreign aid, properly applied, can help people lead better fives.

Because the program was firmly established, primary health care centers, village development committees in one area have a plan to plant an additional high-yielding urrigated

mittees and volunteer workers were additional high-yielding irrigated ready to respond to the crisis.

additional high-yielding irrigated winter crop which would replace a

rifiers by boat to every household. to sharecrop. The plan will enable

combined with generous relief funds last almost three months. Grain from donors, made the difference storage facilities will be improved in

For example, our villagers have roads with wider embankments, been trained to use lifesaving oral Most important of all, peop

ject areas in October and found that ed, has helped bring about that

ed sufficiently to begin reconstruc- the International Herald Tribune

stand before the United Nations and call for enforcement of human rights agreements by the World Court?
That hundreds of Soviet political prisoners would be released? That Andrei Sakharov would be able to speak out, in Moscow and New York. against policies of his government?

Of course, utopia has not arrived, in the Soviet Union or elsewhere. Soviet labor camps still hold people condemned for their religious or political beliefs and expression. Laws remain on the books that allow criminal punishment of dissenters and forced confinement in psychiatric hospitals. Worse repression continues in some countries of Eastern Europe, notably Romania and Czechoslovakia Elsewhere in the world there are

unspeakable horrors. Amnesty International reported recently that there has been a wave of political executions in Iran, with 300 deaths con-firmed and the total probably running into the thousands. Am also described the case of Ma'ru Abduliah Fatah, who went mad after Iraqi torturers put his head in a hood

fract torturers put ms nead m a nood filled with flying ants.

In China, the leading figure in the Democracy Wall movement of the 1970s, Wei Jingsheng, is serving a 15-year sentence for writing his political views. In Israel, thousands of Palestinians are held without trial in oppressive conditions at a desert camp.

What has changed is that the world notices such cruelties. It has become more difficult for governments to carry them out in silence, in secret. That is a profound change. Governments on the whole do not like

international attention focused on their violations of human rights. To avoid it they may moderate their harshness. There were striking examples just now in South Africa. The government released two detainees who were about to get inter-

national recognition. Zwelakhe Si-sulu, a prominent black newspaper editor, had been held without trial for nearly two years. He was freed just before former President Jimmy Car-ter presented a human rights award to his whole family. Janet Cherry, a white woman who

has worked for adult literacy and other programs to help the black major-ity, was let out of prison just before she was to get a Reebok human rights award. Both she and Mr. Sisulu were placed and remain under crippling restrictions that keep them from doing their work. Those are less noticeable abroad than prison without trial.

Credit for arousing the world's at-tention to state brutalities goes first to brave individuals in oppressive societies. They came forward to monitor governments and tell the world: the Helsinki watch group in the U.S.S.R., Black Sash in South Africa, Al Haq in the occupied West Bank and Gaza .. Today their work is amplified by

American private organizations such as Human Rights Watch and the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. But from El Salvador to Singapore, individual courage is on the line.

Many of the human rights monitors have been jailed, tortured, killed. Why do they do it? They have the vision of a decent society. Vazif Meilanov was imprisoned in 1980 for demonstrating on behalf of Andre Sakharov. A few weeks ago he

was released. A reporter asked if he was grateful to Mr. Gorbachev, He answered: "No, I think he should be grateful to me. It was the positions adopted by dissidents like me that helped to bring a new generation of Soviet politicians to power." The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

The Five **Performed** A Service

By Jim Hoagland

P ARIS —I sometimes wonder why "self-hating" Jews bother. Enough hatred seems to come their way from others to save them that trouble. The "self-hatred" insult has not yet

been hurled publicly at the five American Jews who went to Stockholm to help coax peaceful noises out of a Mr. Y. Arafat, whose last known address is Baghdad, Iraq. But there is a troubling harshness in the vituperation that is beginning to rain down on them.

of group leader Rita Hauser (not a plandit, I think). "Well meaning," says Ben Halpern in the Los Angeles Times, a run-up phrase you use only for people you are about to knee cap.
The group was "used as a cat's paw"
in an effort "to predetermine Israel's political future behind Israel's back." adds Mr. Halpern, professor emeritus of Near East studies at Brandeis University. He then appeals to American Jews not to play "matchmaker" be-Jews not to play matched tween Israel and the PLO.

Mr. Halpern, Mr. Will and other commentators are ostensibly raising the issue of citizens' diplomacy, a question well worth airing. Amateurs jumping into the middle of thomy diplomatic thickets usually do more harm than good. Some of the dangers of private citizens trying to run foreign policy intrigues are in fact about to go on display in the Oliver North/ Iran-contra trial.

But what really bothers these writers about the actions of Rita Hauser, publisher Stanley Sheinbaum and the others in Stockholm is not that they were sending wrong signals about U.S. intentions or subverting U.S. policy. The problem seems to be that these American Jews were cooperating with the U.S. government in carrying out official U.S. policy, i.e., in getting Mr. Arafat to recognize Israel and renounce terrorism.

It is the substance of that policy that causes the grief to Israel's govemment and to others. And a part of that grief is understandable.

Mr. Arafat's promises are as solid as cotton candy. His "moderation" and his sensitivity to the healing that must be accomplished for there to be peace between Israel and the Palestin were demonstrated by his onward travels from Stockholm. He went straight to the Stalimst enclave of East Berlin and then continued on to a meeting and photo opportunity with a Mr. K. Waldheim of Vienna, a forget-ful former clerk in Huller's army.

But on the whole it is better to have Mr. Arafat make these reluctant promises than not. It forces the Palestimian movement to become more realistic about accepting Israel. It knocks down any fictitious justification that Arab states might try to raise now for not dealing directly with Israel. It requires new thinking on the part of Israel, but not only Israel, about ways to end the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. And if Mr. Arafat reneges, it is the PLO that will pay the heaviest political price.

derstanding of the Palestinian cause, or who have questioned Israeli policy in Lebanon or elsewhere, have been routinely castigated as "self-hating" by those who believe that dissent undermines Israel. But such insults may be losing their coercive force. The cre-ative and independent involvement of American Jews in the Middle East in recent months suggests that they are becoming an important catalyst for

positive change in the region. The Hauser group is one example. So is the work done by Jerome Segal, a University of Maryland research scholar, in urging West Bank Palestinians to shape a doctrine of peaceful coexistence with Israel. Even more significant is the sharp and open reaction by American Jews to the concessions that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had agreed to make to ultra-orthodox religious groups to form a "narrow"

government coalition.

Mr. Shamir hesitated to complete the deal because of the American Jewish reaction. When the Reagan administration pulled the Arafat rabbit out of the Stockholm hat, Mr. Shamir backed out on the ultra-orthodox parties and patched together an emergen-cy coalition with the Labor Party to prevent a full-blown crisis from eropting with the United States.

American Jews as a community have a unique relationship with Israel. They are respected and generally trusted by a people whose tragic history conditions them to trust no one. They can speak softly and be heard. Asking American Jews to butt out of the Middle East just as a fragile hope blooms is a myopic reaction. Agreeing to do so would be a historic error. The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Foreign Actors NEW YORK - The movement to

exclude foreign actors has received what is likely to be its death blow by the public announcement made by Mr. Joseph Jefferson and Mr. W. J. Florence that they not only have no sympathy with but are strongly opposed to it. Mr. Jefferson says that his name was connected with it by accident and that he considers the movement unwise. Mr. Florence says: "If the American actor is not competent to hold his own against the competition of foreigners he had better go to the wall and hide his head."

1913: An Islands Fund?

CONSTANTINOPLE - The Turkish government has reserved out of the loan from the Bank Perier a sum of 25,000,000 French francs which it refuses to allow the Minister of Finance to enter in the ordinary gov-ernment accounts. It is believed that the Committee of Union and Progress wants to employ this sum in an effort to recover the Aegean Islands which were captured by Greece in the recent war.

1938: For a Coalition PARIS - A coalition between the

United States, Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia was advocated by the former Premier Léon Blum yes-terday [Dec. 26] in a speech before the French Socialist Congress at Montrouge, Paris suburb, as the sole means of prevening the totalitarian states — Germany and Italy — Iron obtaining domination of the world. France, declared the Socialist leader, should act as the link to bring together the democratic Anglo Sexon pow-ets in a common bloc with the Soviet Union. Mr. Blum denied that this combination would be an ideological bloc. There was only one such group-ing in the world, he said, and that was the Rome-Berlin axis, which was founded on the principle of the sturggle against communiam...

The Jews' Jesse Jackson," George F. Will writes in The Washington Post

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OPINION

Take It From This Insider: Moscow's Circus Is Better

By William Safire

OCKBA — All my old friends in Washington are wondering why it was that I fell from power and then — just as suddenly — have been reinstated had to clean out the men in the army and just as suddenly — have been reinstated as foreign policy adviser to President (former Comrade) Gorbachev.

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Unlike Gorbachev in the party, Ogar-kov in the army and Chebrikov in the KGB, I was never a member of the Andropov Circle.

When I came home after two decades

as ambassador to Washington, Gorba-chev said, "Be my adviser, Anatoli Dobrynin!" He saw me as a useful alternative to Gromyko and the old Brezhnev foreign policy crowd. But I was never personally trusted until three months ago.

That was when Ligachev made his tactical mistake. He assumed I was angry at being pushed aside by Shevarda stop to the New Thinking.

He said a coup was organized by the party apparat. He claimed the backing not only of Chebrikov at the KGB but also of the Best thanks.

also of the Red Army's chief of staff, Marshal Akhromeyev, who was furious at the prospect of a cut of a million troops (reduced to half a million at the last minute). I was offered the Foreign Ministry. Tempting.
That was when I built my bridge to

Mikhail Sergeyevich. A few of us per-sonally warned him of the plot to demote him to an economics post at No-vosibirsk. He reacted swiftly, sending Lev Zaikov, his Moscow party chief, to Defense Minister Yazov. Overnight, two divisions of troops

commanded by the generals and colonels who had served under Yazov in the Far East - were moved to the outskirts of Moscow. The coup was aborted.

That led to the Sept. 26 Gorbachev

countercoup. The West noticed the demotion to agriculture of Ligachev, but the reshuffling of positions within the party was only part of it. For three years, Gorbachev had been

Officers in the Wings CR the moment, Mr. Gorbachev ap-

pears to have solidified his grip over the armed forces. Insofar as he can make that achievement stick and carry off the troop cuts he announced in New York, it bodes well for a productive conventional arms control dialogue with the Bush ad-ministration. It is doubtful, however, that he has succeeded in co-opting the mili-tary. More likely he has planted the seeds of ill will among many sectors of the officer corps, whose leaders have fallen back on sullen acceptance and a quiet taking of names against any future chance to settle scores should Mr. Gorbachev's political fortunes begin to falter.

— Benjamin S. Lambeth, of the Rand Corporation's National Defense Research Institute, in the Los Angeles Times.

the KGB who helped him take over.

He fired Marshal Akhromeyev. Our leading strategic arms expert had to go because he was resisting the troop reduction, just as Marshal Ogarkov had to go a few years before because he demanded

superior technology in the arming of conventional forces. (Clever how he played those two marshals against each other.)

The Red Army still gets over one-fourth of our national product; to reduce costs without cutting strength, Gorbachev announced a 10 percent troop reduction—fat not muscle and more than duction — fat, not muscle, and more than offset by the dividing of NATO.

Ogarkov and Akhromeyev are brilliant leaders, capable of making political trou-ble, which is why they are out. Marshal Yazov is a dullard disciplinarian, and he brought in his Far East deputy, Moi-seyev, practically a boy, to head the army. These two will follow Gorbachev blindly. because if he is ousted the Red Army of the Unemployed will come after them.

Having silenced army grumbling, he turned on the KGB, his original power base. There was Viktor Chebrikov, a party man whom Andropov put in charge of the KGB in 1982, and who a couple of years later distributed the damaging cor-ruption dossiers on Romanov and Grishin, removing them as rivals to Gorbachev. Now he's out, or off to the side.

In charge of the KGB now is a real spy, Kryuchkov, a member of Andro-pov's Circle from the start, as loyal to Gorbachev as any of those types are. The espionage "professionals" are delighted to be rid of Chebrikov; Kryuchkov in charge means more spies in the field overseas, but it also means the removal of a threat to Gorbachev at home. Tens of thousands of KGB troops are being transferred to the army, where they can be better controlled.

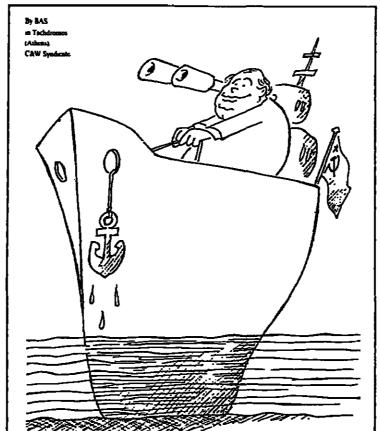
This is a political balancing act better than any in the Moscow circus. Do I miss life in Washington?

Yes, to some extent. I see that Bill Webster's unhappy deputy at CIA, the professional spy Gates — their Kryuchkov — may be swung over to be deputy at the NSC, replaced by Bush's old CIA colleague, the upward-bound Lilley. Su-perpower presidents these days like an old pro heading intelligence.

But if I were there, I'd have to help

Armand Hammer get his pardon from Reagan for some Watergate misdemeanor, so he can then get an honorary knighthood from Mrs. Thatcher. That's the sort of time-wasting that makes me glad to be here in Moscow, especially now that I'm recognized as a loyal Gorbachev man and can watch the factionbalancing from the inside. Pity I can't have lunch with Henry

any more. He'd appreciate this. The New York Times.



Not Raised to Be Pregnant Unwed

S PARTANBURG, South Carolina — She was young, barely 15. Reared in the bosom of a loving but protective family, she was innocent in the ways of the world. She had never spent a Saturday shopping with friends, never spent a Sunday swimming at a lake.

Her dress was closely circumscribed, as was her behavior. Slumber parties and sock hops were not a part of her life. Dates were not allowed.
But if she had resentments, she never

complained. She seemed to accept her life, doing her best to emulate her mother's examples in virtue.
One suspects that neighbors, who

tend to do such things, frequently praised her, holding her up as a model to teen-age daughters who might have been less complaisant. Quiet. Devout. Dutiful.

Surely not the kind to become a statistic: another unwed, pregnant teen. But she did.

Dismayed, her parents bombarded her with questions: Where had they, and she, gone wrong? They hadn't, she said. When they demanded the name of the man involved, they met a stone wall, the first they had ever encountered from

her. She refused to name any man. Defeated, they decided on a course of action: To preserve family honor and their daughter's good name, they would ask a friend to marry her. He was older -more of their generation than hers and could be depended upon to keep By Frances Upchurch

secret the fact that the child was not his. He seriously considered the request. The young woman was well mannered and beautiful and, despite the age difference, he already had considered her as a possible mate. Because she knew how to manage a household, she definitely could be an asset to him as he worked at building his business.

But practical considerations aren't always the deciding factors. He was a proud man, and the reality of her preg-

MEANWHILE

nancy bothered him. He took longer than her parents would have liked in making his decision.

Finally he agreed, and plans were set in motion. It wasn't exactly a shotgun wedding, but it was more hurried than was considered socially correct.

However, it enabled the young mother-to-be to go from one sheltered situation to another, unexposed to sharp-tongued gossip — if she heard any, she ignored it — and to be continuously cared for by people who loved her. But as for any woman in such a situation, life got no easier. For her it got harder. As her due date drew near, the cou-

ple planned to travel out of town. If the baby were to be born elsewhere, perhaps people wouldn't count the months

they had been married and talk so openly about an "early" baby. Their hopes were dashed. Caught on

the road, in a seasonal crush of travelers, she went into labor. The town had no hospital; no doctor was near. The man who had come to her rescue with marriage would also have to see her through childbirth. Not for him the relative anonymity of a fathers' waiting room, the

freedom to turn his back on her pain.

Alone, they brought her son into the world in conditions that would have

made her mother cry with shame — not because of her daughter, but for her.

And word got out. No matter that they were strangers in a strange town. No matter that they would just as soon not have been the objects of scrutiny. People talked, and people came.

Rich people, poor people.

And they brought gifts.

Touched by the couple's obvious plight, they asked no questions but did what they could, offered what they had.

And the mother smilingly accepted it.

Life would get better, she knew. She also expected it to get worse.

also expected it to get worse.

But miracles would happen, too. The first one already had: that anybody had

believed her story at all. Her name was Mary. She was a virgin. The writer is life-styles editor of the

Spartanburg Herald-Journal. This essay was distributed by The New York Times News Service.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What Signal at USIA?

George F. Will, in "Gorbachev's Fine logans Leave Out a Key Word" (Dec. 15), observes that the right choice for head of the United States Information Agency could be an important signal in favor of "nationalist articulation in Eastern Europe." He suggests Jeane Kirkpatrick for the job.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick would be a very quesionable candidate. She has urged the U.S. government to distinguish between regimes which are "totalitarian" (i.e., Communist) and regimes which are "authoritarian" (such as Nicaragua under Anastasio Somoza or Haiti under Jean-Claude Duvalier). She sees the former as nothing less than intolerable, whereas the latter are somehow only regrettable.

There are persons living under au-

thoritarian regimes who might find this distinction a bit legalistic. Mrs. Kirkpatrick's ardent defense of it ought to be sufficient to disqualify her from any highly visible foreign policy post. To appoint her head of the USIA would indeed be a signal, but the wrong one. ROLF HAMBURGER.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Prague's Comrade Scrooge

In response to "'Tis No Season to Be an East Bloc Shopper in Czechoslavakia" (Dec. 7) by John Tagliabue:

My wife and I spent four days in Prague not long ago and returned to the West thinking that the Czechoslovak government had served its citizens well with the new export restrictions and had little choice but to impose them.

Mr. Tagliabue began his article by saying that "Comrade Scrooge" had showed up in Czechoslovkia. The Voice of America said that the restrictions demonstrated the failure of East bloc economics. Both opinions may be valid, but they give a poor picture of the reality.

We found shops and department stores surprisingly well stocked, and crowded with shoppers finding most of what they wanted. Lines for shopping carts in the larger markets and for highquality produce at the small private stands were long, but other lines — except for the silly three-line pick-out, pay and pick-up system — were little

worse than here in the West. We have friends in East Berlin and Karl-Marx-Stadt who looked forward to their trips to Czechoslavakia so they could buy the things they could not get at home. It may have been a failure of East bloc economics, but in the same way that the failure of Western economics is demonstrated by affluent Mexicans shopping in San Diego and Dallas. It does not demonstrate a failure of Czech economics, but rather a success. Neither the Voice of America nor

Mr. Tagliabue mentioned the Western-

ers flocking to Prague, exchanging cur-rency on the black market and bringing home crystal, jewelry, records and oth-er high-quality products at one-sixth their price in the West.

A government's first responsibility is to its own citizens. The pre-restriction rules were great for us in the West, and for many East bloc citizens, but a marketplace freedom that was of little benefit to the people of Czechoslovakia.

> PETE HENAULT. Bad Tölz, West Germany.

Teach Them Not to Point

Regarding "Attila at the Peace Demon stration" (Meanwhile, Dec. 15): As a pacifist who has owned and used

guns for sport since I was 12 years old, I was shocked by the flippant attitude displayed by Meredith Tax. I was taught that one should never point any weapon, real or toy, at another person. The reason for this became painfully

obvious to me when I was shot in the hand by a BB gun. I still bear the scar from this 25 years later. So, yes, let's teach our children the difference between fantasy and reality. But let's also teach them not to point weapons at people. The armies of the world will do their job of teaching them when and how to do that. PAUL J. BOLLER.

Zumikon, Switzerland.

Kenyon College's Outsiders

Regarding "When Outsiders Give College Exams" (American Topics, Nov. 23) Oberlin isn't the only college in Ohio

to use outside examiners. As a former faculty member at Kenyon College, I can attest that they also are used at that liberal arts college for honors students in all academic departments. This is a much debated yet respected characteris-tic of Kenyon College, and one of which its faculty is very proud.

FRANCISCO BATALLER M. Waterloo, Belgium.

Blood-Chilling Delays

The literal meaning of sang froid came home to me when I read under the headline "Paris Metro Riders Grow Impatient" (Travel Update, Dec. 11) that during the subway strike "electricity on some lines had to be switched off for fear of people touching the live rail, causing further delays to trains." What about the possibility that people might lose their lives while doing so?

ELENA MELTZER

New York.

It is gratifying that Mickey Mouse is to be recognized by the United Nations

Mickey's Maker, Too

as "an emissary of goodwill to the world's children" (People, Nov. 3), but would it not be better to award a special Nobel prize to the late Walt Disney for all the joy and laughter his creation gave the world in the past sixty years?

J. B. S. MONTGOMERIE. Helensburgh, Scotland.

Writings on the Wall

Regarding the report "London Fights to Tame Its Spray-Can Artists" (Oct. 15): One thing your excellent feature on the graffiti in London's subway brought forcibly home to me: We New Yorkers can be proud of the recovery of our public transport system. Compared to the unreliability, dirt, danger and high fares in London, the New York subways and buses are wonderful.

FRANCIS SCHWARZENBERGER.

I would advise Londoners and municipal service people the world over not to combat graffiti but to accommodate it. If special boards were made available for graffiti, and casual artists were urged to use them, cleaning costs would decrease. Everyone would be pleased: the artists, the authorities and the public. AMOT KISCH.

London.

GENERAL NEWS

Israeli Settlements Soar on West Bank

By Joel Brinkley

New York Times Service ELI, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — The brightly colored road sign on the highway to Nablus says: "Come Visit Eli. We're Build-

And up a dirt road, 20 Jewish families live in pleasant tract homes not much larger than trail-

under construction, and 18 of those are already taken, said Hannah Avital, who has been on the settlement's new resident "absorption Even here, deep in the West Bank, she said, "We're not having

any trouble attracting people. Peo-ple are moving here because of the With the Palestinian uprising in its second year, and Arabs throwing stones and firebombs at Jewish settlers' cars and buses every day,

homes in the West Bank just as fast as they can be built.

And settler leaders believe that the U.S. decision to talk with the PLO will only increase the number of Jews moving to the West Bank. We are moving into high gear in

Jewish settlers are moving into new

our protests and efforts to attract people to come out here," said Yisrael Medad, an official of the Tehiya Party, which advocates increased settlement.
Mr. Medad, a settler himself, adds with reference to the West

Bank region, "A Jewish presence in Judea and Samaria is the only way to prevent a Palestinian state." Not even the killing of a West Bank settler by a Palestinian shepherd early this month seems likely to dissuade hard-line Israelis from

moving to the territories. tion, the death of the settler, Yaakov Farag, is likely to prompt even more Israelis to become settlers. "Since the '30s, whenever a Jew-ish settler is assassinated, we have answered with more settlers," said

Yisrael Harel, chairman of the

Council of Jewish Settlements in

Judea, Samaria and Gaza. "That is what will happen in this case." An Arab who is close to the leadership of the Palestinian uprising said one big reason that the Palestinians continue to stone and firebomb cars is that they are facing

"the problem of the settlers."

But Mr. Harel, using the Arab Arabs now have the feeling that said.

word for the uprising, echoed the views of many thousand Israeli settlers when he said: "I think the intifada has had the opposite effect. It has made people more deter-mined, more committed."

only reason; settlers get large goveroment subsidies for the purchase prices of their homes. But whatever the motivations, Twenty more settlers' homes are

statistics suggest that Mr. Harel is correct. Since the uprising began, only 100 families have left the territories because of the violence. But 2,500 new families have moved in. On taking over from the Labor

Party leadership of Shimon Peres in 1986, the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir decided that the settlement program would be carried forward, though with a limit of six new settlements a year, as agreed to when the governing coalition with the Labor Party was created two years earlier.

One of the prickliest issues in the final days of the recent negotiations to form a new Israeli govern-ment was whether new settlements would be built over the next four

Mr. Shamir promised the Tehiya Party that Likud would authorize the building of 40 new settlements; the Labor Party wants none. In the end, the two parties agreed that up to eight would be built. But the settlers doubt that they will get



At Eli, two Israeli children watch the construction of settlement.

Israel and Egypt Widen Peace Bid

JERUSALEM - Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir may ask the United States and the Soviet Union to sponsor talks for a Middle East settlement as part of a peace initiative, an aide said Monday.

But, the aide, Yossi Ahimeir, said Mr. Shamir would set as a condition to such a proposal Mos-cow's renewing the diplomatic ties with Israel that were broken during the 1967 Middle East War.

Mr. Shamir's proposal comes as President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt reportedly is considering a trip to Israel to try to advance stalemated Israel to try to advance stalemance peace efforts. Mr. Mubarak would be the first Arab leader to visit Israel since his predecessor, Anwar recent U.S. contacts with the PLO.

"We welcome a general process on the process of the conformation of Israel."

Shamir represents Israel and that if 📱 Border Clash they want ties with us, the address is Yitzhak Shamir."

The Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Shimon Shamir, was meeting with Egyptian officials to determine whether a Mubarak visit was possible, said another spokesman for Prime Minister Shamir.

Thomas R. Pickering, the U.S. imbassador to Israel, said in Tel Aviv that such a summit meeting was "certainly something the U.S. would encourage and welcome." He said the United States also

The army reported Monday that troops had killed three Arab gun-men in an overnight clash in southern Lebanon, just north of the Israeli border, Reuters reported.

An army statement said the clash took place outside the village of Mus a-Jabel, near the Israeli border kibbutz at Manara. Israeli forces suffered no casualties, according to the statement. Israel patrols a self-declared "security zone" north of In Beirut, the radical Palestinian

Fatah-Revolutionary Command, led by Abu Nidal, said it had carried out an attack on "a Zionist settlement built over the rains of the Arab Manara village."

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ARTS/LEISURE

Fake Jewelry: A Way to Wear Dreams

THIS is the season for baubles. L bangles and beads. Those words express the tinsel glitter of women decked out like the proverbial Christmas tree.

The frankly fake is variously described as "costume," "fashion" or "fantasy" jewelry. Fifty years ago, Life magazine christened it "Junk Jeweiry." Under a photograph of bold and colorful geegaws (all looking astoundingly up-to-date), the 1938 article referred to "a flashy fad for simple styles."

There is not much new under the gilt sun-ray pin. But costume jewel-ry has numed respectable — both for those who can afford the real thing, and for jewelry historians who have discovered that the vogue for faux bijoux is as old as ancient Egyptian glass beads.

The problem with taking costume jewelry seriously is in defining the term. A plastic pin shaped like a kidney bean is a decorative joke. But when it was designed by tives as France's demimonde once

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set equivalents. Yet the intricate workmanship and lavish settings are identical. Was Coco Chanel the first lady of fashion jewelry when what she actually did was to copy the precious jewels heaped on her by her Russian aristocratic lov-

Vivienne Becker, in an ebullient and intelligent study, breaks out of her own parameters of non-precious jewelry with the endearing excuse that "costume jewelry has always been about breaking rules, traditions and boundaries of reali-

Becker's prose drips with adjec-

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Schiaparelli and inspired by Salva-dor Dali, it must be art. A pair of veys vividly — in words and a 18th-century chandelier earnings wealth of pictures - the changing with blush pink pear drops dan- styles of ornamentation and the soging from sparkling flemettes, are worthless compared to their gemments. They produced Victorian sentimentality, sleek Art Déco modernism and the sophisticated brassy glitter of the 1940s "cocktail style." Becker is also sharp and accurate on costume jewelry's unsung heroes: Georges-Frédéric Strass who invented paste in 1730 and whose name is still used on the

Continent to describe today's "twinkling glass jewels;" Fulco di Verdura and Jean Schlumberger who designed respectively for Chanel and Schiaparelli, before gaining public recognition as real jewelers. What indeed is "real" and

"false," when pearls are seen as the fruits of nature — yet fakes get their luster from crushed fish scales? "Fabulous fakes" were intermingled with gems by Renaissance royalty (as with today's Princesses Diana and Caroline). Imitation jewelry was, until this





Designer jewelry, such as the necklaces by Schiaparelli (left) and Piguet, has been imitated in costume jewelry.

same craftsmen and techniques.

costume jewelry is an entirely 20th-century phenomenon." Her book spans the historical period of

century, sold as a lower-price line Vogue magazine, from whose arby fine jewelers and made by the chives she presents visual material that is more illuminating than the Jane Mulvagh avoids such conundrums by announcing that fake attached to costume jewelry" was challenged for the first time by Poiret, Chanel and Schiaparelli, is shown by Becker's more scholarly work to be a fashion myth.

Illustrations from Vogue by Be-nito and Lepape in the 1920s, and of decorative hair combs from the Edwardian era and of Dior's New Look romantic jewelry, all support Mulvagh's thesis that jewelry is bracelet in glove with fashion.

But it was ever thus. Decoration — in diamonds or diamante, gold or gilt —is always allied to clothing and bound up with social change. Costume jewelers have greater financial freedom and now produce for a mass market, but they cannot necessarily claim a creative cutting edge. Much of the 20th-century costume jewelry - like the muchcopied Cartier panther pins — has followed lines forged by fine jewel-

Innovations (as in clothing) came with the discovery of synthetic materials, making 1960s Op Art jewelry original in both style and conception. Becker quotes 1960s designer Paco Rabanne saying: "I wanted to create jewels that looked like the paintings of the period, huge, mad and minhibited."

Here is Kenneth Jay Lane, who took most of his ideas from di Verdura and the 1930s, quoted by Mulvagh:"In 1963 I invented costume jewelry for the beautiful people was lionized by them and became one of the most splendidly beautiful of them - a genuine '60s char-

Both authors accept too readily the fantasies of contemporary creators. The contribution of Yves Saint Laurent will surely be regarded by future historians as seminal



Op Art influenced Ingeborg Sant' Angelo to create "architecjewels" made of Lucite for Richelieu of Paris, above; Marlene Dietrich and other Hollywood stars enhanced the glamour of jewelry.

to this time. The craft jewelry revival of the 1970s deserves greater recognition. And the poor quality of most of the current Dynastytype glitter will consign it to the

But costume jewelry deserves to be celebrated as the way that most of us can buy and wear our dreams.

"Fabulous Fakes, The History of Fantasy and Fashion Jewellery," Vivienne Becker, Grafton Books.

"Costume Jewelry in Vogue, Jane Mulvagh, Thames & Hudson,



Hamburg 'Fidelio' Foils Harnoncourt

By James Helme Sutcliffe

AMBURG — The well-destricted that Leonard Bernstein made in his served admiration that Niko-lans Harnoncourt has earned during 20 years of carefully considered that Leonard Bernstein made in his for his clarifying, analytic approach. By moving into the 19th century, Harnoncourt has put his ing 20 years of carefully considered that Leonard Bernstein made in his for his clarifying, analytic approach. By moving into the 19th century, Harnoncourt has put his ignorable to the property of the pr laws Harnoncourt has earned durreconstructions of performance practice has just been put to a cruel test in Hamburg, where he applied to Beethoven's "Fidelio" the same thought-through, scholarly techniques that have enlivened his interpretations ranging from Monte-verdi through Bach and Handel to

It was the second new staging to appear at the Hamburg State Opera since the new directorial team of Peter Ruzicka, the intendant, and Gerd Albrecht, the general music director, took over from Rolf Liebermann. They introduced a production team from the legiti-mate stage, Peter Palitzsch and de-signer Herbert Kappimüller. All were boosed for their pains, an experience — to judge from Harnon-court's facial expression — both new and unsettling, but not entirely

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As usual he had spent much time comparing Beethoven's sketches and the three extant versions of the opera - the failure of 1805, and the revisions of 1806 and 1814 and wondered (according to his meticulously documented program interview) if perhaps Beethoven had not been persuaded by his friends to cut too much of his work in order to create the successful 1814 two-act version.

About some things Harnoncourt repertoire from works of the 17th though the singers had forgotten was absolutely right, similar points and 18th centuries there was room their lines. sharper accents, and his omission of of the "tradition" established by Gustav Mahler in Vienna of insert-

big choral finale.

dynamics, springier rhythms, composers knew what they wanted and left less and less room for musicological speculation. Then again, Hamoncourt coning the "Leonore" Overture No.3 ducts without a baton, feeling that during the scene change between the human hand can better shape

By moving into the 19th century, Harnoncourt has moved into a period when composers knew what they wanted and left less room for musicological speculation.

logical on paper, not only broke with theatrical practice but in the event led to some of the quirkiest. most exaggerated tempo contrasts I have ever encountered in the opera, problems that already reared their metronomic heads at the opening of the overture and continued in Marzelline's aria. Harnoncourt gave almost grotesque contrast to the moderately paced and later slightly faster sections of the aria. It was characteristic of the whole

evening, and often created breathing problems for the singers. As long as the conductor chose his

the Act 2 dungeon scene and the the progress of a musical performance. But the result was fatal. The But Hamoncourt's reasoning as Hamburg Philharmonic, unsure as to the tempos here, though entirely to whether to play on the beat (as

> the beat (as German and Austrian orchestras do) often delivered im-

precise ensemble. And the singers

often seemed to be chafing at the

bit, longing for a tempo closer to the standard interpretation, particularly in the dungeon scene. Palitzsch, staging his first opera, and Kapplmuller emphasized values as quirky as the musical ones. As was expected, their "ideas" were mostly limited to the spoken dialogue, cut, transposed, repeated and often shot through with preg-

nant pauses that sounded as

The sublime Act 1 "canonic"

quartet was sung while its participants consumed soup in Rocco's "Abscheulicher!" had to be delivered as she picked her way downstage between the ties of a blue neon railway track. And as all drama producers assume that opera audiences are particularly dull-witted, she had to strip off her uniform. jacket to prove that she was really a bosomy lady, not the youth Fidelio we had thought her to be.

And why was Florestan shown -crimson-robed Rocco and Leonore on either side — as a crucificion tableau in Dürer style? Poor Josef Protechka sang the cruel tessitura with breathtaking ease, but as his Florestan was taped to a cross and " clothed only in a loincloth, nobody listened. Harald Stamm, done up like a French Revolutionary dandy in red and yellow ruffs and feathers; had difficulty conveying the humanitarian dignity in the role of Don Fernando. Ana Pusar (Leonore), Kriszina Laki (Marzelline), Matti Sahminen (Rocco) and Kurt Streit (Jaquino) all sang well, but most at odds with Harnoncourt's tempos was the shallow haritone voice of Hartmut Welker as the evil Pizarro, a paper ogre if ever there was one. I am told he entered on a horse, but it was not visible from

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin

where I sat.

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PARIS — As the Effel Tower turns 100, two other famous towers will turn on their flashiest smiles in tribute.

ter) tower completed in 1889 by Gustave Effel for the Paris Universal Exposition.

The tributes will be the first. event scheduled in the centennial At their respective midnights on commemoration of the Eiffel Tow-New Year's Eve, Japan's Tower of er. Towers in Toronto, British Tele-Tokyo and New York's Empire com's edifice in London, and the State Building will switch on new Olympic towers in Calgary and illuminations and dedicate the ceremonies to the 984-foot (300-me-nition of the Paris tower.



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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1988

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Foreigners Could Crowd Yen Bond Markets in 1989

By TATSUO ITOH

OKYO — Abundant liquidity, attractive conditions and a desire for a high profile here will make more foreign financial institutions and government units issue yen bonds in Japan next year, according to underwriting and banking sources.

"Debtors who have stayed away from Tokyo are gradually turning their eyes to the advantages of the Tokyo market," a manager at a major broker said.

Rising interest rates elsewhere have made borrowing costs in

Japan look relatively cheap, the sources said.

Issues of yen-denominated bonds in Japan by nonresidents rose this calendar year, espe-

Foreigners want to

Japanese investors

on their home turf.

be visible to

cially in October, because of the strength of the Japan gov-ernment bond market.

As of Dec. 23, nonresidents

had issued a total of 741 billion yen (\$5.93 billion) in domestic bonds in 1988, up from 498 billion yen in all of 1987.

Private placement yen bonds in Japan by nonresidents accounted for 166.2 billion yen this year, more than double the 77.5 billion in 1987, underwriting That compared with yen bond issues in the Euromarket total-

ing 1.8 trillion yen in the first 10 months of 1988, down from 2.9 trillion in all of 1987. In 1989, the ratio of Euromarket yen bond issues to domestic

yen bonds issued by foreigners should be about 2 to 1, compared with around 3 to 1 this year, one analyst at an underwriting firm

Thanks to a booming economy, Japanese institutions and individuals are flush with cash to invest. Despite the relatively low interest rates, they remain attracted to yen bonds for their strong price performance and because the underlying strength of the yen minimizes foreign exchange risks, banking sources said. In Japan, even in private-placement bond issues, the demand for bonds and the desire of lead underwriters to give everyone a piece of the action is such that new issues can often have as many as 20 co-underwriters.

THE STRONG demand and the spreading around of the risk means some borrowers who might have problems floating issues overseas find a ready market in Japan, according to banking sources. Borrowers have also been drawn to Japan by the recent removal of a major obstacle to quick issues, underwriting sources said.

In the past, foreign borrowers complained that it took about one month to issue yen bonds in Japan, making it hard for issuers to react to changing conditions.

Last October, the Finance Ministry changed that situation by

introducing a shelf registration system.

Borrowers can now get advance authorization to issue up to a set amount of bonds over a certain period — for example, 50 billion yen-worth over two years. During that period and within the preset limits, specific issues can be made within a week of

Nine government-related foreign financial units have so far registered to issue a total of up to 990 billion in yen in bonds over

Underwriting sources said the issues are likely to be well subscribed, given the high ratings of the borrowers. Foreign governmental units and institutions come to Japan for

yen bond issues for reasons of image and prestige as well. As Japanese companies and institutions expand their direct and indirect investments overseas, foreigners want to be visible to the sources of those funds on their home turf, sources at major money brokerages said.

Japanese Car Curbs Said to End Soon

Automakers Say Yen's Sharp Rise Has Cut Need for Official Controls

By Doron P. Levin New York Times Service

DETROIT — Despite a large automotive trade surplus favoring Japan, there are signs that the voluntary agreements that have restrained Japanese car exports to the United States for the last eight years may end

The decision is not expected to be announced until February, but reports have appeared in the Japanese press in the last two months saying that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is considering

dropping the restraints, which expire on April 1.

The Automobile Manufacturers Association of Japan has pressed its call for an end to the restraints, pointing to the rebound of U.S. car manufacturers since the early 1980s.

"The restraints have outlived their usefulness," said a U.S.-based executive of a Japanese car manufacturer, "Who's kidding whom? The

restraints have caused consumers to pay higher prices."

The U.S. government, which is not a party to the restraint agree between Japan and its automotive manufacturers, maintains a neutral position on restraints, said a Commerce Department spokesman. On Dec. 12, the Japanese government announced a 37.9 percent increase in the dollar value of its monthly trade surplus with the United States, bolstered by a 16.6 percent increase in the automotive trade

The trade numbers, however, do not measure the actual number of Japanese cars imported, which has declined.

Economists say the dollar figure of the trade surplus is higher because of currency fluctuations, higher prices for Japanese cars and the growing volume of automotive merchandise that is not counted in car shipments.

An economist for one of the Big Three U.S. manufacturers, who declined to be identified, said that Japanese cars assembled in the United States have an average Japanese content of about 50 percent, including najor parts like engines and transmissions, which are not counted under the voluntary restraints.

Hence, the 720,000 units from so-called transplants means an economic value of about 360,000 additional Japanese imports.

Although that adds to the U.S. trade deficit, it is not counted for

By Coleen Geraghty

International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Untram-

meled growth in China is threaten-

ing to fuel a dangerous inflationary

spiral here, and Beijing's efforts to

control the situation are affecting local businesses with joint venture

Rising consumer price inflation

in Hong Kong, in part imported

from China, may also erode Hong Kong's ability to compete against other newly industrialized econo-

mies of East and Southeast Asia, all

of which enjoy substantially lower inflation and higher rates of

growth, economists and executives

Just as China's growth has benefited Hong Kong's economy in the last few years, so China's runaway

inflation — now at 30 percent in

some cities - endangers the terri-

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — In a

move aimed at stemming capital flight to Europe, the Central Bank

of West African States is boosting

its normal discount rate by one

point and its preferential discount

rate by 1.5 points, bank officials said Monday.

mal discount rate is 9.5 percent and

The bank's new governor, Alassane Quattara of Ivory Coast, an-

nounced the decision in an inter-

view published Monday by the

Ivory Coast daily Fraternité Matin,

members of the West African Mon-

etary Union. They are Benin, Bur-

kina Faso, Ivory Coast, Niger,

Mali, Senegal and Togo.

the preferential rate 7.5 percent.

Retroactive to Friday, the nor-

tory's prosperity now.

projects on the mainland.

urposes of the restraints. The Japanese in recent years have also been shipping more-expensive States in the year that ended on April 1, 1988.

An assembly plant for the Honda Civic CRX, Japanese carmakers are calling for an end to the oluntary restraints that have limited their exports to the United States since the early 1980s.

ploit China's lower wage rates must

now contend with escalating pro-

duction costs and raw material

Others currently in the process

of establishing joint ventures face the prospect of long construction

delays or cancellation, as Beijing

attempts to weed out those projects

considered extraneous or inade-

quately financed, executives said.

Hong Kong's business commu-nity has been the top investor in

China since 1979, when the country

reopened its doors to foreign capi-tal. Of the \$12 billion invested by

year, Hong Kong accounted for

Production sites on the mainland

have become crucial to the survival

of the territory's toys, textiles and electronics industries, and thus to

See INFLATION, Page 8

Discussing the rate hike, Mr.

Fund and the World Bank "have to

about 50 percent.

of our situation."

high costs of building materials. foreigners through August this

models to the United States. The trend appears to be on the rise as Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Corp. have recently joined Honda Motor Corp. in adding luxury franchises to their regular lines of cars.

The trade numbers raised some speculation that the Japanese government might decide to keep the re-straints, but officials of the Big Three auto makers and Japan's automotive trade group have declined to pre-dict what the Trade Ministry will do.

Analysis and economists had incorrectly predicted that the restraints would be dropped last year, while Japanese vehicle sales were declining and car exports were running below the permitted level.

But now the Japanese industry is in its second year of falling car exports to the United States.

Because of higher Japanese car prices stemming from the fall of the dollar, Japan's nine automobile manufacturers shipped only 2.14 million of the 2.3 million cars they were allowed to export to the United

The relative weakness of the dollar has depressed shipments further this year. From April to October, car shipments from Japan totaled 1.27 million units. compared with about 1.45 million units for the same period last year.

But not all Japanese car manufacturers have fallen short of the import limits.

A Honda spokesman said the company met its quota last year and would probably import every car it could this fiscal year.

Scott Merlis, an analyst for Morgan Stanley & Co. in New York, said he believed that the Japanese government might reapportion the limits, shifting units from companies that were not shipping at their allowed level to those that could sell more cars than were now being permitted.

The robust health of the Big Three manufacturers remains the most important reason for believing the Japanese government might drop the restraints, said several of the economists

Oil Flow **Cut 10%** 3 Fields Affected As Tanker Slips

From Moorings Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch ABERDEEN, Scotland - Britain's North Sea oil output will be cut by between 10 and 12 percent for weeks because a huge storage

tanker broke from its moorings over the weekend, Shell Oil Co. said Monday. After the vessel began drifting on Saturday, three North Sea fields — Fulmar, Auk and Clyde — were

absence of a collecting point for "The incident shut down three platforms, which represent 10 to 12 percent of the U.K. North Sea oil production," a Shell spokesman

effectively closed because of the

said. "There is now no way of bringing the oil on shore."

He added, "At the moment it is

difficult to say how long the oil-fields will be closed, but it could be weeks, probably months."

British oil output already was about 10 percent below normal because of the explosion of the Piper Alpha oil rig in July. The loss of the platform closed the Piper Alpha field as well as the Claymore and Scapa fields, though work has progressed on returning the latter two to production.

Although North Sea production will continue to cover British consumption, the country's trade balance may be significantly affected by the reduced output, an analyst in London said.

Sales of British oil products to-taled £9 billion (\$16.2 billion at the current exchange rate) in 1985, but they will barely exceed £2 billion this year because of lower prices The fields have a combined out-

put of about 210,000 barrels per day. This amounts to around £1.75 million of lost daily output.

In the accident Saturday, the

Fulmar, a 200,000 metric ton converted tanker, broke from its moorings and drifted for more than five hours with 34 men on board, almost colliding with an oil platform with 150 people on board. The Fulmar had 100 metric tons

of crude oil in its tanks. The vessel, which has no engines or steering, was taken under tow

later the same day by tugboats. It was being taken to the Norwegian port of Stavanger for repair and was expected to arrive there on Tuesday.
Oil from

fed by pipeline into the vessel which was moored 150 miles east of the Scottish city of Dundee. The spokesman said the three fields shut down automatically

when the vessel broke free. Shell operates Fulmar and Auk while Clyde is run by Britoil PLC,

satellite link uses 7.50m diameter para-bolic antennas at both Abidjan and Yam-oussoukro. This link transmas 7.2 telephone

es a carrier. These 72 chan

specially reserved for the President of the

"CONSAT" Project: This is a national link-

up project involving satellites and is aimed at improving interurban telecommunica-tions traffic equipment and rural services.

1st phase: In 1990 - Communications satellities space-stations for the 10 largest towns, served by 7m diameter aniennas.

and banks of circuits able to accommodate up to 200 channels. 2nd phase: In 1995, Establishment of 18

extra sites.

3rd phase: in 2000, Establishment of 15

Once this important project is realised it

will take over using a series of 44 ground stations distributed over the country, a large part of the interurban telecommunications traffic and will provide communications with isolated rural communications.

Treasury has permanently available finan-cial resources of about 3 billion F CFA, and

is therefore in a healthy state, indicating a

Postal Services: In this field, the inter-

national standard recommended by the International Postal Union, and which is

subdivided into 60 channels access the commutated telephone network and 12 special point-to-point channels (channels

South Korea, 10.8 percent. The measure applies for a maximum of four months but

EC Sets Duties On Cassettes of Asian Makers

by the drop in prices on the European market. The EC's executive Commission said in the regulation published in the iournal that the most common videocassette, the VHS E180, cost only half as much in 1987 as in 1985.

ers, the commission is setting anti-dumping levies ranging up to 59.3 percent for cassette made by Hanny Magnetics of Hong Kong. Other hard-hit makers are Magnetic Enterprise of Hong Kong, 20.5 percent; Swire Pacific Ltd.'s Swire Magnetics of Hong Kong, 11.3 percent; and Gold Star Co. of

Agence France-Presse BRUSSELS -- The Europe-

an Community will impose provisional anti-dumping duties on South Korean and Hong Kong videocassettes, the 12-country group's Offi-cial Journal said Monday. The move is being made to

help EC manufacturers hurt

To "prevent any worsening" of the harm to EC manufactur-

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which is owned by British Petro-(Reuters, AFP)

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Seoul to Build 34 Power Units For \$22 Billion Reuters SEOUL — South Korea plans to build 34 power plants.

including five nuclear stations, by the year 2001 at a cost of 14.9 trillion won (\$21.8 bil-lion), the Energy Ministry said

The ministry's long-term power generation plan calls for the launch of one nuclear plant every year from 1995 to 1999 to help meet growing demand for electricity.

South Korea now operates eight nuclear plants and is building one for completion by September. "The fast pace of our economic growth result-ed in the sharp rise in electricity use and we have to increase

generation capacity rapidly," a ministry spokesman said. Other plants to be built from 1989 to 2001 will use liquefied natural gas, coal and hydroelectric power as energy sources, the spokesman said. Total power generation ca-

pacity is projected to rise 79 percent, to 35,725 megawatts from the present 19,944 megawatts. Nuclear power is to ac-count for 34.5 percent of South Korea's electricity generation by 2001, compared with the current 33.4 percent; coal is to be 35 percent, up from 18.5 percent.

Mr. Ouattara indicated the move Africa "would be tantamount unwas aimed at combating capital der present circumstances to estab- Ouattara said that institutions such flight to Europe, but analysts said it lishing an association of the muti-would be insufficient to keep Afri-lated." The goal must be pursued, Fund and the World Bank "have to

can capital at home, especially but "an African currency has to be be sufficiently objective in analysis

Gordon Wu: Worried about

relies on the price stability of Chi-

Inflation fears weigh most heavi-

ly on Hong Kong-based investors with joint venture projects in Chi-

na. Local manufacturers who built

factories across the border to ex-

nese imports.

People who have put money into France for speculative reasons will see that they lose money in the long run.'

7 African States Raise Rates to Curb Outflows

Hong Kong Fears a Chinese Inflation Invasion

Through food imported from

China, through the growing num-ber of Hong Kong-owned factories based on the mainland and through

the millions of Chinese laborers

who cross the border each day to work in Hong Kong, Chinese infla-tion also crosses the border. An annualized 8.1% increase in

Hong Kong consumer prices dur-ing the third quarter is blamed pri-

marily on domestic factors, such as

strong consumer demand, an over-

heated property market and esca-

lating wage rates, rather than the pressure of high-priced imports from China. But if Beijing fails to bring China's economy under con-

trol in early 1989, Hong Kong may

suffer more serious consequences.

under control early next year, it will

become a problem for Hong Kong," said Vincent Cheng, chief economist for Hongkong & Shang-

hai Banking Corp. "Our economy

"If China cannot bring inflation

Alassane Onattara,

Governor of the Central Bank of West African States

saying the new rates would be "higher than rates in France." Offi-Mr. Ouattara, who is succeeding the late Abdoulaye Fadiga as central bank chief, said: "People who have put money in the long sun" Speculative reasons will see that they lose money in the long sun" Since 1948 France has guaranteed. cials later supplied the exact rates.
The institution has its headquarters in Dakar, Senegal, and serves as the central bank for the seven

since private banks have long of- credible." He noted that the CFA fered rates of more than 10 percent. franc "is one of the few credible

they lose money in the long run." Since 1948, France has guaranteed

■ Pressure on Franc Zone The New York Times reported earlier from Casablanca, Morocco:

The international lending agencies have been putting pressure on the African franc zone for a devaluation, as export earnings have dropped from such commodities as cocoa and coffee.

The zone went into a trade deficit in 1985 for the first time.

At the same time, the French economic presence in Africa is shrinking. After dropping steadily in the 1980s, French trade with the bloc of countries that use the Afri-Mr. Ouattara also said that trying to create a joint currency for all

ooc of countries that use the African france and france now accounts for only 1.5
percent of France's foreign trade

Dollar Finishes Little Changed in Tokyo

little changed on Monday after fluctuating narrowly in very thin holiday trading. With most overseas currency

markets remaining closed for the Christmas holidays, dealers said that there was no incentive to push the dollar substantially in either

Many added, moreover, that with no major economic data scheduled for release this week, dollar trading should probably re-main light until trading resumes in the new year. The dollar closed here at 124.72

yen and 1.7725 Deutsche marks, little changed from closing levels of 124.68 yen and 1.7775 DM in New York on Friday.

Distingué! Précisez VOLVIC. « Nombre de mes amis, hommes et femmes de goût, choisissent invariablement

eau minérale. Et cette eau c'est VOLVIC!... » L'AMBROISIE -Tél.: 42 78 51 45 Avec les meilleurs plats de Paris

la même

in New York on Friday. The dollar until mid-January or later for new factors, since it does not expect dipped to 1.4940 Swiss francs from 1.4975 in New York.

The U.S. currency eased slightly from the opening level on selling among investment trusts to hedge new foreign portfolios at around 124.75 yen, as well as on sporadic exporter selling.

Most dealers said they have al-

Reuters

The British pound rose to most finished their own trading for TOKYO — The dollar closed \$1.8045 from \$1.8015 at the finish the year.

the year.

The market may have to wait

U.S. President-elect George Bush to outline his policy on cutting the U.S. trade and budget deficits until after his inauguration on Jan. 20. In the meantime, dealers said big U.S.-Japan interest rate differentials should continue to support the

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MINISTRY OF POSTS AND **TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

PLANS FOR UPDATING AND **DEVELOPING TELECOMMUNICATIONS:** 1986-1990

Based on the overall plan prepared for the period 1985-2005 and taking into account the constantly increasing demand, technological developments and the economic situation, ONT has drawn up a plan for updating modernising and developing telecommunications in the Cose d'Ivoire for

Production and logistics: to update the existing network by modernising and augmenting the equipment, and developing local, interurban and international telecommunications limis with a view to improving the flow of telecommunications traffic and the quality of service. To satisfy the ever-increasing demand for telephones, telex transmission of data.

Starting from these different objectives, the plan drawn up for the period 1986-1890 will require an investment of about 63 billion F CFA.

 a) existing operations (17.5 billion F CFA) b) operations included in the first phase of plan II (34 billion F CFA) c) new operations (18 billion F CFA)

All these operations will be financed by funds aflocated for this purpose and by external loans granted by BIRD. BAD, CCCE and BICICI. These operations involv study and development of the protect of switchgear of transmission of local net-works of energy of buildings of terminals of telex of informatics and telematics radioelectricity • measurement apperatus

Satellite telecommunications: international transmissions by satellite are provided by the terrestrial station at AKAKKO. This station is equipped with two standard A parabolic antennas; one 32.5m diameter antenna and one 30.5m diameter

antenna.

The lirst antenna communicates with the Intelsat V P4 satellite stuated above the Atlantic at 325°5 kingkade EAST; the second antenna communicates with the Intelsat V AF 10 satellite also situated above the Atlantic at 325°5 longitude EAST.

Each of these antennas also permits

un of a TV channel by a valeo National satellité link -

Recently brought into service, this national

International Postal Union, and which is aimed at measuring the facilities in de-veloping countries, is one post office per 25,000 inhabitants. As regards the Cite of Ivolre, there is one post office for every 30,317 inhabitanta. The ratio is improved if one includes the specialised centres, though this could faisify the results since not all these centres to describe the state of the seconds. are in direct contact with their cli-

Postal Density: This is a ratio obtained by calculating the number of km² of catch-ment area corresponding to a post office. The relevant international standard is 1,000 km² per office.

slightly less than 1,000 km², which puts it among the leaders in Black Africa as regards postal services.

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BOOKS

INDIAN GIVERS: How the Indians of the quick look at this exploited Indian, who gives an exhaust-Americas Transformed the World

By Jack Weatherford. 288 pages. \$17.95. Crown Publishers Inc., 225 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Tony Hillerman

OURTEEN essays form this musual little book. A single theme links them, and each reinforces the -same thesis - that the native cultures of the Americas u revolutionized world civilization and would have trans-- formed it even more had American Indian knowledge not been ignored and then destroyed. While Jack Weatherford may sometimes follow the writer's prerogative of selecting the information that supports his position, he

-makes a remarkable case. Weatherford is a professor of anthropology at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, and he acknowledges financial assistance from the Kellogg, Joyce and "Bush foundations. As scholarly-scientific as all that sounds, there is none of the musty clumsiness here that one expects from academic writing. Weatherford is trying to persuade the public, not to impress historians. He usually relies on a technique perfected by the Wall Street Journal in that paper's "leader" articles — pulling readers into complex subjects by making them personal. It also makes it a lively and interesting book.

In "Silver and Money Capitalism," for example, Weath-

erford gives us a day in the life of Rodrigo Cespedes, a Quechua Indian who works a seven-day week at one of the silver mines that honeycomb Cerro Rico in the Andes. The Time." He wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

ing 12 hours for about a dollar, is dramatic. So are the economic statistics that follow. This peak produced 85 percent of the Andean silver that flooded Spain in the 16th century, and it made Potosi a city rivaling London and Paris in size. But Weatherford's ultimate point is that the huge supply of silver and gold produced by Indian miners increased the supply of precious metals available for comage in Europe eightfold by 1600. That made possible the development of capitalism and the beginnings of a sophisticated urban trading economy.

Weatherford moves from mining to an illustration of how efforts to exploit fur trapped by Canadian Indians led to development of the corporate structures that grew into a world trading system. He covers the contributions of New World Indians to the world's food supply effective farming methods as well as plant species that, beyond doubt, revolutionized world agriculture and provided more than half of what the world eats today. He explores what Indian knowledge added to the world's ability to cure its illnesses. He deals with what Indian America added to architecture and urban planning, to navigation and even to world political philosophy.

Weatherford is certainly right in his central thesis: that we have underrated and ignored the contributions of American Indians to the world's economy and culture. He is also right in his final argument: that we are losing our opportunity to benefit even more because we are allowing surviving Indian cultures to die away without learning what they still have to teach us.

Tony Hillerman's most recent book is "A Thief of

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ACCORDING to the folklore that has sprung up around the game, combinational tacticians are ill at ease facing positional players. But does anyone really know whether this is true?

Currently on the American scene one of the greatest combinational whizzes is the Queens, New York international master Michael Rohde and one of the greatest positional players is the Seattle, Oregon grandmaster Yasser Seirawan. But when they met in the 10th round of the . United States championship in Cam-. bridge Springs, Pennsylvania, Rohde, far from being perturbed, won brilliantly and was awarded the prize for the most interesting combination for his effort. A defensive system that invloves

7...Bg4 is open to the objection that a consistent subsequent exchange such as 10...Bf3 11 Qf3 puts White in pos-

session of the bishop-pair.
As early as 14 Rfd1, White threatened 15 Nc4 and 16 Nd6, thus virtually mandating the defense 14...b5.

Pethaps the best defense to 19 c4! was 19...Rb8, although 20 cb cb 21 Nd5 Nd5 22 Rd5 Qc6 23 Qd3 would be extremely difficult for Black to meet. For example, 23. No5 24 Qc2,

Of course, 19...b4 looked good in denying the white KB activity, but Rohde showed that that was an illusion to be exposed by his deeply thought out sacrifice 20 c5! Nh7 21

After 21... Nes 22 Nd6 Qc7 23 Bc4 Scirawa should have tried 23 Ng5 24 Bg5 hg 25 Qe3 Ne6 26 Be6 fe because 27 Qg5 can be powerfully met by the pin with 27...Rd8. Whether Black's extra pawn would be sufficient to neutralize White's positional advantage after the correct 27 Nc4 would be a difficult question. Scirawan surely expected to re-

pulse the attack with 23_Na4? 24 Qb3 Nb6, but he had overlooked Rohde's fine combination with 25 Bf7! Rf7 26 Bd8! There was then nothing to do but capture with 26...Qd8 and allow 27 Qf7 Kh8 28 Qb3, with the terrible threat of 29 The ultimate point of Rohde's

combination was that after 28...Ng5 29 Nf7 Nf7 30 Rd8 Nd8 31 Qb4, Black had to lose a knight. Thus, 31_Nd7 is met by 32 Qd6 and 31_Nc8 by 32 Qb8. In the queen-versus-two-minor

pieces end game, Rohde cut enemy resistance short by 38 f4!, forcing 38...ef 39 gf, which produced a passed e4 pawn and undermined the knight at d4. After 41 Kh3. Rohde



was ready for 42 Qc6 followed by the decisive advance of his b2 pawn. Seirawan gave up.



WEATHER

EUROPE

INFLATION: Hong Kong Fears Mounting Pressures as Chinese Prices Surge

(Continued from first finance page)

their ability to contribute to Hong Kong's high growth

Analysts forecast that Hong Kong's gross domestic product will have grown by about 7.5 percent this year, down from 13.5 percent in 1987, By comparison, South Korea's gross national product growth rate is expected to remain near last year's 11.5 percent, while Singapore's rate is forecast at 10 percent in 1988, up from 8.8 percent

This is the third time in a decade that China has been forced to restrain economic growth; each time, Hong Kong has felt the pains of adjustment. Though they may not always be apparent in the territory's economic statistics, they have had a chilling effect on business mentality in this gateway city.

Ironically, the unprecedented number of joint venture projects authorized in 1988, including those with Hong Kong partners, may have contributed to the current inflationary spiral.

Through August, Chinese officials approved 3,085 projects representing about \$2.85 billion in new investment, 75 percent above the same 1987 period. Actual investment, at \$1.3 billion, was up 25 percent over the previous year. Chinese inflation, which ran at an annual 30.3 percent

for cities in November, and dwindling supplies of basic raw materials, are threatening the completion of a number of joint venture projects. In the last month, Chinese officials have spoken of plans to postpone or cancel a number of projects with foreign investors, some of which had already begun construction.

China Daily, an English-language newspaper published in Beijing, reported that Guangzhou's Municipal Capital Construction Inspection Group had canceled or postponed 43 previously approved construction projects, to which 900 million yuan (\$241.8 million) in investment had been committed. All were hotels, office buildings, or recreational pro-

jects; 13 were Sino-foreign joint venture tourist hotels. The newspaper did not say how much of the committed funds had been spent. Although this was the only official announcement of

joint venture cancellations in China, analysts here claim that Beijing's restrictive monetary policy has effectively placed dozens of other projects on hold. Investors have

had difficulty securing lines of credit with Chinese banks to finance the local-currency portions of their projects. In other cases, projects have been postponed until the Chinese or foreign joint venture partners can obtain additional financing, sources said.

Beijing can say quite truthfully that there is no directive delaying joint venture projects," said Mr. Cheng of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. "But, in fact, China's tight credit policies have that very effect."

Hong Kong investors are unwilling to discuss the situation or its impact on the territory's economy. The issue is so sensitive that the press was barred from attending portions of a recent seminar at which foreign

joint venture partners discussed their problems in China. "The Hong Kong partners are in a very delicate situation," said one observer. "Some of them have been given a choice - either secure additional financing or face cancellation. No one wants to say anything that might endanger the future of his joint venture."

Hotei projects are particularly vulnerable to this latest round of ansteriry measures, analysts said. Early in China's modernization drive, inadequate hotel accommodation put constraints on the amount of foreign exchange that could be earned from tourism. But officials overcompensated by approving the construction of dozens of new hotels, particularly in rapidly growing cities like Guangzhou and Beijing.

"China allocated its resources unwisely in the major cities," said Andrew Chow, managing director of Tian An China Investments, which has invested in several joint venture projects. "What Guangzhou needs is a new airport, better roads and additional power-generating. facilities, not more hotels and office buildings.

Projects that are crucial to China's infrastructural development are unlikely to be postponed or canceled, but they are not exempt from the effects of inflation.

Gordon Wu, whose family-owned Hopewell Holdings is the joint venture partner in a superhighway that will link Hong Kong with Guangzhou, said building material costs are increasing at an alarming rate. The construction boom in southern China has quadrupled the price of cement to 400 year per ton since the beginning of the year, and Mr. Wu has been forced to revise his cost estimates for the project.

Hong Kong manufacturers with existing production facilities in China also face inflationary pressures, according to Michael Ipson, executive director of Chemical Asia Ltd., a division of Chemical Bank.

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Their budget estimates of labor costs and raw material prices are now out of date," Mr. Inson said. "An inflationary psychology has taken hold because Hong Kong businessmen are very sharp, and they will always antique to income the insonance of the said." anticipate increased costs.

The government is forecasting Hong Kong's 1988 inflation rate at 7.5 percent, but many analysis believe it could reach 8 percent, well above the 5.5 percent registered in 1987. According to official figures, consumer prices rose 7.6 percent in October after an 8.8 percent increase in September.

The inflationary pressures that caused prices to climb 8.1 percent in the third quarter are still there," said Alan McLean, a government economist. "They have not abated. But I would argue that inflation in Hong Kong has little to do with inflation in China at the moment." Edward Leung, chief economist for Standard Char-

in China begun to affect Hong Kong," he said. "The price increases we are seeing are partly anticipatory. They reflect the fear of further inflation to come." But economists at Hang Seng Bank, a Hongkong & Shanghai subsidiary, pointed out in their monthly newsletter for November that foodstuffs led the increase in Hong Kong's consumer price index throughout 1988.

tered Bank, agreed. "Only to a small extent has inflation

and China-supplied items account for about 35 percent of the foodstuffs' weighting within the index. Moreover, because China's administration has become significantly decentralized and foreign trading compa-The same of the sa nies have assumed more direct financial responsibility. domestic inflation will tend to filter into the export

market more rapidly than before, they noted. At the same time, rising costs for Chinese-manufactured products may puncture China's burgeoning trade with Taiwan and South Korea, most of which filters through Hong Kong as re-export trade. The pace of the re-export trade has risen by half this year, and economists now estimate that more than 40 percent of Hong Kong's total re-exports consist of goods passing through the territory into or out of China.

Given the increasingly symbiotic relationship between Hong Kong and China, Beijing's efforts to cool an overheated economy will be welcomed by the colony, though the cost of fighting inflation may mean slower growth rates for the next few years.

Troubled Honeywell Looks Vulnerable

CHICAGO — Four quarters of unexpected write-offs and a possible loss of over \$400 million for the year has badly shaken Wall Street's confidence in Honeywell Inc. Honeywell's stock has fallen from \$76.25 a

share in June to \$58.50 last Friday. And some analysts say the building controls and avionics company, whose annual sales are \$6.7 billion. has become vulnerable to raiders. "I'm sure there are companies out there figur-

ing that it would be much cheaper to buy Honcywell than to build its businesses themselves," said Kurt A. Rivard, an analyst at Dain Bosworth Inc. "Jim Renier is going to have to rebuild the credibility of Honeywell to prevent its takeover. James J. Renier, 58, the company's chief exec-

utive, was given the additional post of chairman last week. He faces a daunting task. Last Tuesday, the Minneapolis-based company announced that it expected to take charges in the fourth quarter that could result in a net loss of

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more than \$400 million for the year, in contrast to income of \$254 million in 1987. Many analysts had anticipated some write-

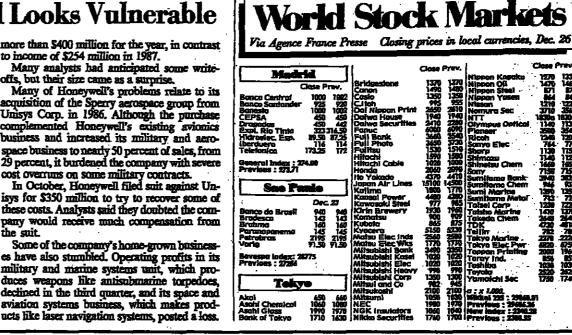
offs, but their size came as a surprise. Many of Honeywell's problems relate to its acquisition of the Sperry aerospace group from Unisys Corp. in 1986. Although the purchase complemented Honeywell's existing avionics business and increased its military and aero-

cost overruns on some military contracts. In October, Honeywell filed suit against Unisys for \$350 million to try to recover some of these costs. Analysts said they doubted the company would receive much compensation from the suit.

Some of the company's home-grown businesses have also stumbled. Operating profits in its military and marine systems unit, which produces weapons like antisubmarine torpedoes, declined in the third quarter, and its space and aviation systems business, which makes products like laser navigation systems, posted a loss.

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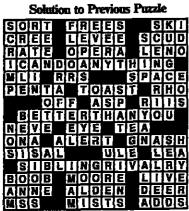
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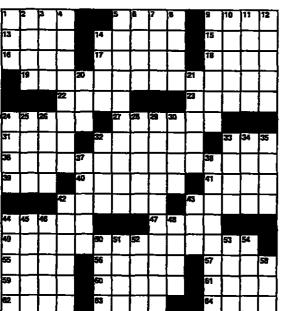
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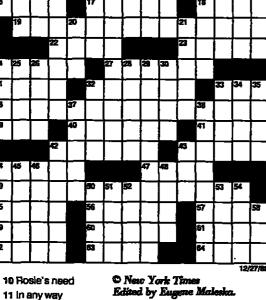
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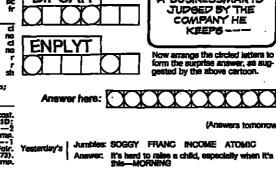


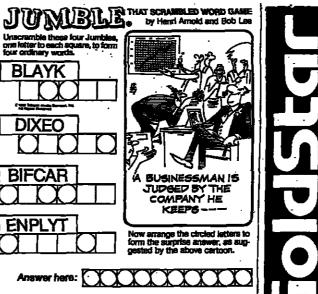






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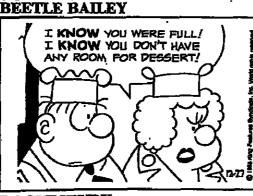


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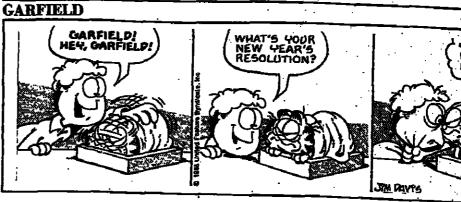
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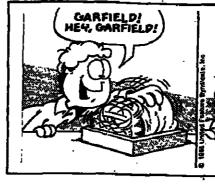




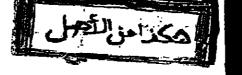












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SPORTS

A Case for Rating Notre Dame No. 1

Miami - go into the bowl games Jan. 2 with hopes of emerging as national champion. This article begins a three-part series on the

By Sally Jenkins Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Notre Dame's claim to No. 1 began as a forbidden whisper among players during last summer's sweltering workouts, made all the more miserable by the hectoring voice of Coach Lou Holtz telling them to forget it. It was too remote a chance, not just a matter of long hard labor, but also of caprice. You don't win the national championship," Holtz says. "You just

wake up one morning and you're there."

The Fighting Irish have almost arrived, because the national championship is now theirs to lose when they meet No. 3 West Virginia in the Fiesta Bowl on Jan 2. They are a team Holtz accurately calls "about as pretty as I am," yet they have beaten every opponent hurled their way, from elegant, then No. 1 Miami in the sixth game of the season, to a broad, deep Southern Cal that was No. 2 in the final game of the year. None remains save for the West Virginia Mountaineers, who, while 11-0, are not considered their

Close inspection of the Irish reveals no sign that could have foretold this season. The sum of its parts doesn't add up to the whole, so how did this laborious team become No. 1? "Who cares?" tight end Derek Brown said. "We have to be No. 1 after the game for it to mean anything?

Certainly there are skeptics left who would dispute their claim. At Miami, it is said the Hurricanes were robbed in a 31-30 loss to the Irish that came by just a missed two-point conversion. At USC, it is

remarked that perhaps the Trojans were worn out by a measles epidemic and their vebement crosstown rivalry with UCLA the week before, so the 27-10 score in Notre Dame's favor was not indicative. Holtz not only has done nothing to dispel the mur-

mured doubts, he has promoted them. "We've just got to go back and start all over," he sighed. "To call this team a favorite is not realistic."

Asked what kind of edge he would like to have over the Mountaineers, he replies, "I'd rather have the psychological

That gets to the root of what Notre Dame has done best this

season. The Irish's chief quality has been a mental fortitude, the steadfast refusal to think too much, and thus they have remained undaunted by the most overwhelming of games and avoided being overconfident in the least significant. Throughout their progress to an undefeated regular season, in which they had to knock off four bowl teams, they turned a stolid, cautious face to the public. "Sure, we can sit around and daydream about how we're No. 1,"

linebacker Ned Bolcar said. "And get our butts kicked." With that philosophy as the bonding material, Notre Dame's regular season was an essay in how to painstakingly build a team out of parts and meld it together. Holtz is not indulging in double talk when he points out that the Irish have deficiencies. They are just not

as glaring as he would have you think. Their option offense, led by quarterback Tony Rice, often can be plodding, and they don't appear to be a defensive juggernaut; they just consistently do enough in all phases to make up the difference. If they lack great individual stars, they have a teamwide charisma.

They were only 36th in the country in total offense, averaging 388 yards a game, and Rice is a supposedly unreliable passer who three for an unremarkable 130 yards per outing. But they were 11th in rushing, with three backs who have gamed more than 600 yards, including Rice. They have the leading kick returner in the nation in Raghib Ismail, who as a flanker caught a 55-yard pass from Rice on the first play of the game against USC to dispel any foolish idea that the Irish aren't capable of striking quickly. End result: They scored

32.6 points a game, 15th best in the nation. Defensively, they were an upper-echelon team, but not overly impressive. They yielded 280.3 yards per game, ranked No. 13. But again the result is what counts, and in that category they were the third best anywhere, as they gave up only 12.3 points per game. A more subtle attribute was their ability to prevent the big play. They gave up just five runs and 16 passes of more than 20 yards, and no

opposing back rushed for 100 yards on them. The Irish spent the early part of the season as a team to be wondered about, how good no one quite knew. The test came when Miami visited. The Irish had the home field. They had new, carefully cultivated depth, and a determined mind-set instilled by Holtz. The Hurricanes' inexperience caught up with them as they turned the ball over seven times and quarterback Steve Walsh had a rare error-prone day, throwing three interceptions. The Hurricanes were in it until the

final seconds, but Walsh passed incomplete on a two-point try. "Miami, that was the biggest hurdle in the season," Bolcar said. "The big question was, could we beat Miami? Could anybody beat Miami? If you can't beat Miami, you can't win a national championship. We beat them. Then they started talking all that garbage about home field. But we could've beat them worse, and we'd beat them if

From there, the Irish had open road to undefeated until they met USC in the last game. The epic instead turned out to be the disappointment of the season, as Notre Dame ran roughshod over the Trojans, even without running back Tony Brooks and receiver Ricky Watters, suspended by Holtz for missing a dinner meeting. Their first play from scrimmage demonstrated that Holtz's bad-

mouthing of his team was so much manipulation. Facing first and 10 from his 2-yard line, Rice was asked by assistants what play he wanted to run. He pointed on the game plan to a call that made them burst out laughing. They okayed it, and Rice trotted out to complete the bomb to Ismail.

the bomb to Ismail.

All the while, the Irish would earn only terse congratulations from Holtz, who would then change the subject immediately to next week's game. He railed at them in workouts to forget last week, and forget the ranking, and don't look ahead either. It was pure tunnel vision. "You can't overdo it," Brown said. "Almost every day in practice he would say something."

The Irish will continue to proceed this way, shrugging off doubts and disbelief, only to surprise everybody but themselves. That, above all, is the sign of a team secure within itself.

"This is not the most telented team in the world." Holtz said. "But

"This is not the most talented team in the world," Holtz said. "But I won't concede it's not a very, very good team, either.' Nexa: West Virginia

Maloney, 30, has been with the Rangers for 10 years and has 195 career goals and 307 assists. With 502 points, he ranks eighth on New York's all-

For the Record

was ridden by Simon Sherwood.

The Soviet Sports Writers' Federation named swimmer Vladimir Salinkov as the Soviet Sportsman of the Year on Monday for his comeback performance in capturing the 1,500 meter freestyle gold metal.

William & Mary plays a Japanese all-star football team on Jan. 8 and the Japanese are preparing just as an American opponent would — by watching films. "We have studied their videotapes and hope to win the bowt," the Japanese head coach, Mikio Shinotake of Nihon University.



Joey Browner, left, the Vikings safety, intercepts a Jim Everett pass in the first quarter Monday. The intended receiver was Willie Anderson of the Rams. The interception led to a Vikings' touchdown.

Mason with 4:25 left in the third

quarter and a 2-yard shuttle pass

ed the worst in the Pacific 10 Con-

ference against the pass, stifled

Houston's run-and-shoot offense

in the first half. Houston has the

second most-productive pass of-

■ North Wins Blue-Gray

Ware was held to eight completions in 28 attempts for 44 yards before he was pulled.

Eric Wilhelm completed a 24-

yard touchdown pass to Kendal Smith with 25 seconds remaining, and Aaron Jenkins ran in the 2-

point conversion Sunday to give the Blue a 22-21 victory in the Blue-

Gray game, United Press Interna-

tional reported from Montgomery,

Wilhelm, a quarterback from Or-egon State, completed an 87-yard drive with his touchdown pass to

Smith. The Utah State receiver

caught the game-winning pass on the 2 and eluded a Gray defender

line, also scored on runs of 1 and 7

scored on runs of 2 and 4 yards and Tennessee's Jeff Francis hit Texas

A&M's Rod Harris on an 8-yard

Jackson State's Lewis Tillman

Alabama.

2:44 remaining. Alipate hit wide the 2 and eluded a Gray defender receiver James Dixon, causing a fumble, which Artie Holmes recovpoint conversion from the 3-yard

lense in the country.

Washington State Halts

Houston's Drive, 24-22

bach passed for a touchdown and for a touchdown to Chuck Weath-ran for another, and Tuineau Ali-erspoon with 13:16 remaining in

served the victory Sunday as Washington State and Houston ington State, ranked No. 18 by the both finished the season 9-3.

The Associated Press

22, in the Aloha Bowl.

HONOLULU — Timm Rosen-

Rosenbach, the nation's most ef-

ficient passer, completed 19 of 36

COLLEGE BOWL GAMES

passes for 306 yards, and Steve Broussard, a Washington State running back, rushed for 139 yards.

Wide receiver Victor Wood

caught a touchdown pass and ran

in a fumble for another score as

Washington State scored all of its points in the second quarter. David Dacus relieved quarter-back Andre Ware in the third quar-

ter and rallied Houston for two

touchdowns that brought the Cou-

gars within two points early in the

final period. A Houston two-point

Houston's final chance at victory

ended after the Cougars drove to the Washington State 5-yard line

only to fumble the ball away with

ered for Washington State at the

Washington State intercepted

Ware twice in the second quarter. Houston trailed 24-9 at the half,

but Dacus brought them back with

SCOREBOARD

conversion pass failed.

20-yard line.

pate caused a fumble that pre-the game. served the victory Sunday as Wash-Washin

Vikings Eliminate Rams: On Interceptions, 28-17

MINNEAPOLIS - Joey son. Browner's two first-quarter interrictory over the Los Angeles Rams Monday and into the quarterfinals of the NFL's Super Bowl derby. Browner, the Vikings' All-Pro strong safety, picked off Jim Ever-ett at the Minnesota 1 after Los half. Angeles had taken the opening kickoff to the Minnesota 25. That set up a 73-yard touchdown drive capped by a 7-yard TD run by Alfred Anderson, who also scored

from a yard out in the third period. On the first play after the kick-off, Browner got his second, setting up Allen Rice's 17-yard TD bolt up the middle on the next play.

The victory was the second straight in the NFC wild-card game

for the Vikings, who were 11-5 in the regular season. It sends them to San Francisco for an NFC semifi- pass to Pete Holohan with 1:17 left nal game next Sunday.

Philadelphia will play at Chicago next Saturday in the other NFC game, and Seattle will play at Cincinnati Saturday and Houston at

Buffalo Sunday in the AFC. The Rams, whose three straight wins to end the regular season at 10-6 were the most by any playoff eam, threatened throughout the first half, but came out trailing 14-

In fact, the Rams were in Minnesota territory on five of their first nine possessions, but came away with just 10 points as the Minneso ta defense came up with the big plays when it had to. Everett completed 19 of 44 for 247 yards, but was just 8-for-22 for 84 yards in the first half, when the game was at

The defense was led by Browner, who also had a sack, and linebacker Ray Berry, subbing for the injured Jesse Solomon. He stopped Greg Bell on two plays from the 30 early in the second period and thwarted Henry Ellard on a reverse in the

Bell, who had 79 yards in the first half, was held to just 12 in the second, and Scott Studwell ended the last threat with an interception,

league with 36 in the regular sea-

Meanwhile, the offense overceptions set up two touchdowns 21 seconds apart that sent the Minnesota Vikings on their way to a 28-17 for Tommy Kramer in the seasonending win over the Bears, com-pleted 17 of 28 for 253 yards. And it was the offense that put the game away with two long touchdown drives in the second

plays following the second-half kickoff and was capped by Ander-son's 1-yard run. The second, 72 yards in nine plays, featured a 46-yard pass from Wilson to Anthony Carter and ended with a 2-yard

pass from Wilson to backup tight

end Carl Hilton. It was the fifth catch of Hilton's three-year NFL career, all of them for touchdowns. Everett's 11-yard touchdown

> ended the scoring. **■ Oilers Gain Confidence** Gerald Eskenazi of The New York

Times reported:
The Houston Oilers emerged from their American Conference wild-card victory over the Cleveland Browns as a confident team that believes it can handle the formidable Buffalo Bills in Round 2 of the National Football League playoffs this weekend.

But there were none of the wild "On to the Super Bowl!" theatrics that marked Coach Jerry Gianville's demeanor last year when the Oilers also won a wild-card game, upsetting Seattle. The Oilers were then upended by the Denver Bron-

Glanville was almost sedate after Saturday's 24-23 victory at Cleveland. Still, he likes his little jokes. As he changed in the locker room, he invited a visitor from New

York to sit beside him. Glanville enjoys the exposure of the news media from big cities. It gives him a chance to tell how his team is unrecognized, how he suffers having to read how it can't win on the road, how it bothers him when people say his team is terrible playing on grass, or how the Oilers are

in cold weather. With one fine performance, the team erased the doubts. And now the Oilers face the Bills, who dropped three of their last four

He relishes the bad-guy image which his club did nothing to dispel with its 13 penalties for 118 yards

against Cleveland. Perhaps Glanville was giving the Bills something to think about when he said after the game, "This is the AFC Central Division, and

it's pretty tough."

LSU Player **Gunning for** Pistol Pete

New York Times Service

NEW YORK --- When the subject of gunners on the basketball court arises in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, only one name needs to be mentioned, Pistol Pete.

The skinny kid with the droopy socks, who averaged 44.2 points a game during his career at Louisiana State, is discussed with reverence. The name of the late Pete Maravich is popping up more these days because there is a new gunner in

Chris Jackson, an LSU freshman from Gulfport, Mississippi, was born after Maravich worked his wonders on the college courts from 1967 through 1970. That has not prevented Tiger fans from compar-ing the two sharpshooters.

Jackson, who was forced to be a walk-on at LSU because his mother tore up his original letter of intent to attend the college, has made a significant mark in the first seven games of his collegiate career.

The 6-foot (1.83 meter) guard is averaging 30 points a game and is second in the National Collegiate Athletic Association in scoring.

Russell Grant, a teammate, recognized early that Jackson was a special player: "The first time he walked into the gym, I just watched him shoot around and I swear he had to hit 50 of 52 jump shots. Then he started reverse dunking. He was jumping so high, I said. This guy is unbelievable."

Florida players would agree. Jackson scored 53 points against the Seminoles on Dec. 10 to set a Division I record for freshmen and pace LSU to a 111-101 victory.

When he was a senior at Gulfport High School, Jackson was a local legend. He averaged 29.9 points per game, 5.7 assists and shot 54.8 percent from the field.

If he remains in school for four

years, Jackson could make a dash at Maravich's career record scoring total of 3,667 points. Maravich set the mark in three seasons.

A 3-Point Record Knocks Off Iowa

HONOLULU - Maurice Pulhum scored 33 points and the University of California-Riverside used an NCAA-record 21 threepoint field goals Sunday night to upset Iowa 110-92 in the championship game of the Chaminade Christmas Classic. Iowa was unbeaten and ranked No. 4 in both

In other games at the tournament, St. Louis dumped Eastern Washington, 84-71, for third place, Miami (Florida) edged Old Do-minion, 71-76, for fifth place and Eastern Illinois routed Chaminade, 74-52, for seventh.

news agency polls.

Cal-Riverside, an NCAA Division II team, made 21 of 36 threepoint tries to break the previous record of 18 set by Cal State-Sacramento, another Division II team, against Cal State-Hayward on Dec. 15, 1987. The Division I record is 17, set by Oklahoma.

Cal-Riverside, 9-1, led 50-46 at the half and hit three consecutive long-range shots after intermission to jump out to a 59-46 lead. -

Iowa, 10-1, went on an 11-0 run with 5:32 left to close within 90-82, but three-pointers by Pullum and Chris Jackson and a layup by Chris Ceballos helped the Highlanders move in front 98-84.

Windward Passage II Leads on the Way to Hobart

The favorite, Windward Passage II, right, tacked in front of the first marker Monday to win the start of the 44th annual Sydney-to-Hobart yacht race. Close behind was Ragamuffin, left, as they sailed through a spectator fleet in Sydney harbor. The yachts must cover 630 nautical miles in the Bass Strait and Tasman Sea. The record for the passage is 2 days, 14 hours, 36 minutes, set in 1975.

SIDELINES

NHL's Rangers Trade Don Maloney

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Rangers traded left wing Don
Maloney, center Brian Lawton and defenseman Norm MacIver to the
Hartford Whalers on Monday for center Carey Wilson and a fifth-round
left sheep in 1000

Elsewhere, the Chicago Blackhawks traded right wing Rick Vaive, their third-highest scorer last year, to the Buffalo Sabres for center Adam

Desert Orchid, one of England's most famous steeplechase horses, won the King George VI chase on Monday at Kempton Park, outside of London. It was the second victory in the chase for Desert Orchid, who

Mike Flanagan, the 37-year-old left-bander who led Toronto in starts and innings in 1988, has agreed to a two-year contract with the Blue Jays worth \$1.925 million.

(AP)

BASKETBALL SOCCER

a 53-yard scoring pass to Kevin touchdown pass for the Gray.

NBA Standings

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ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
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Aston Villa 2 Queen's Park, Rongers
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TRANSITION FOOTBALL

Notional Football League SAN FRANCISCO—Put Daug Dy Bese, run COLLEGE COLORADO ST.—Nomed Equ all caech, | ILLINOIS—Named John Mockevic athletic

ILLINOIS—Named John Mackevicumens, director.

MARIST—Signed Dave Magarity, basketball coach, to multilyeor contract.

MIAMI (FLORIDA)—Suspended Andre Brawn, wide receiver, for Orange Bowl.

MICHIGAN—Suspended Sean Higgins, forward, from basketball team for three comes for breaking team troining rules.

PACIFIC—Named Ted Leftend athletic director, named well H. Harris tootball coach, RICHMOND—Dal Sheaty, football coach, resigned to become executive vice president of Fellowship of Christian Athletes.

RUTGERS—Anthony Duckett, center, had his eligibility restored.

SYRACUSE—Suspended Michael Owens, running back, for Hall of Fame Bowl.

WASHINGTON—Named Kelth Glibertson of lensive line coach.

WYOMING—Extended contract of Paul

WYOMING—Extended contract of Paul Roach, feetball coach, through 1997 season Meliosel Hockey League NEW JERSEY—Returned Chris Terreri.

VANCOUVER-Suss

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The Year That Was

WASHINGTON — So many Canadians became very upset last spring when they heard that it's hard to keep them all straight. James Watt was praying for acid Fortunately my files on the year are rain.

in perfect order. I guess the big story was Dan Quayle walking out on Robin Givens after she humiliated him on the "Wheel of Fortune." Rob-

in told show host Morton Downey, "Dan is no Mike Ty-

son."
This was two weeks after : Тапипу Bakker broke Jimmy 🖁

Swaggart's nose Buchwald when she threw a chair at him on "War and Remembrance."

In sports, George Bush swam the Boston Harbor but failed to win an Olympic Gold Medal because he

Donald Trump bought the Pen-tagon. He immediately announced Trump Military-Industrial Complex" and open it as a nursing home for tired lobbyists and defense con-

Imelda Marcos walked out on Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir after she complained that Shamir tore all the heels off her shoes in a rage. She told reporters, "He may know how to keep the West Bank, but he doesn't know how to keep a

Leona Helmsley announced that her lifelong ambition was to decorate the inside of a Stealth bomber. "It needs the touch that only a queen could give," she said.

Mother Teresa beat Geraldo Rivera to a pulp after Geraldo de-manded that she tell the studio audience how much she had made in the movie, "The Last Temptation of Christ." Tapes of the fracas plus scenes from Rivera's most recent beatings were released to all three

A Florence Restoration

The Associated Press

FLORENCE - Restoration will begin in January on frescoes in the dome of the Florence cathedral, Repairs will take four to five years.

Wall Street ignored what was going on in the rest of the world. RJR-Nabisco was bought by a syndicate of homeless people from Battery Park, New York. They paid a record \$34 billion for the company, the entire amount financed by junk bonds they had found in trash cans in an alley next to Drexel Burnham

headquarters. The National Rifle Association received a mortal blow when Yasser Arafat resigned from the organization as part of his deal with George Shultz. After turning in his ivory-handled, silver-plated machine gun, he said, "It's fooihardy to carry a loaded weapon around when there is always a

chance of an accident." was illegally nudged forward by two gray whales 100 yards from the finish line.

Winding up her eight years as first lady, Nancy Reagan asked her astrologer what advice to follow Donald Trump bought the Pen-tagon. He immediately announced that he would rename it the now that she was leaving the White House. He replied, "Neither a bor-rower nor a lender be."

Ronald Reagan was anxious to know what he should do until his term ended and his astrologer said, "With your popularity at an all-time high, Mr. President, why don't you enter yourself in the Kentucky

Office North tried to get the judge to grant him a mistrial so that he could accept a job as an air traffic controller at Chicago's O'Hare Air-

Margaret Thatcher and General Noriega are offitt! after she failed to get his alimony payments reduced by a Panamanian judge. During an independence day parade, Noriega explained the breakup to his national guard by telling them, "I want women who keep their prom-

Despite all the vows she made, Barbara Walters did not interview the man in the street during 1988. "I don't do men in the street," Miss Walters told Oprah Winfrey, who had lost 30 pounds on the show that morning.

Forget about Shirley Maclaine and Elvis Presley in 1989. While they are good friends now, Shirley said that the only man in her life is Leonardo da Vinci, with whom she lived hundreds of years ago after he became attracted to her smile.

The Inspired Words Of an Obscure Poet —La Côte d'Azur

D ARIS — Just over 100 years ago, as the I winter nights began to lengthen in his château in Burgundy, a minor poet named Stephen Liegeard wrote a dedication of his latest work to Xavier Marmier, a minor writer, too, but a major mover in French literary politics.

In his flowery dedication, Liegeard ex-horted Mannier to flee winter's chills and to follow him on an imaginary voyage to the sunny and lemon-scented coast east of

MARY BLUME

Hyères that he would describe in the many, many pages that followed. It was Lib-geard's hope that this book would finally win him election to the Académie Françaişe. It didn't, and what turned out to be immortal was neither the book nor its author but its title, which remains the accepted name for the strip of land he described: "La Côte d'Azur."

The centenary of "La Côte d'Azur" has been celebrated over the last year, reaching its climax this winter with the publication of a book by Dominique Escribe on Lie-geard and his times: "La Côte d'Azur: Genèse d'un Mythe" (published by Gilbert Vitaloni and the Conseil Général des Alpes-Maritimes), Escribe says he had no easy time assembling the material, for despite his thirst for fame and his very long life (he died at 95), Liegeard remained irrevocably obscure.

He was born in 1830 into a well-off family whose holdings in Burgundy included some of the remarkable vineyards of Gevrey-Chambertin. Indeed, it was later said that one reason Liègeard consistently failed to be elected to the Académie Française was that he combined his electioneering visits with gifts of wine which the demicians feared would cease if he were elected to their ranks.

If neither Escribe nor anyone else has been able to trace with certainty the etymology of Liegeard's title for his book, it is possible that he was inspired by his own birthplace in Burgundy, the Côte d'Or. (Jacques Médecin, the mayor of Nice, also suggests that as an ardent supporter of Napoleon III, Liegeard may have thought of the Empress Eugénie's name for the area around Biarritz, la Côte d'Argent). What-ever their origin, the words Côte d'Azur proved to be the most inspired, and enduring, that Liegeard ever wrote.

By profession Liegeard was a lawyer who hoped to become a prefect but never rose above the rank of sous-préfet de deuxième classe in Carpentras in Provence, where he met the writer Alphonse Dandet who later satirized him as the poetasting functionary,"Le sous-prefèt aux champs. Liegeard was also briefly a deputy and, already wealthy, he married an heiress who inherited a villa at Cannes, Les Violettes, It adjoined the property of Lord Brougham, who had discovered Cannes in 1834 when trapped there by a cholera quarantine,

Liegeard wrote reams of verses and

guidebooks to Luchon, in the Pyrenees, and to Switzerland and northern Italy; he was a member of two literary academies in the provinces. He was also a president of the Society for the Encouragement of Good and a commander of the Legion d'Honneur. A fine-looking and companionable man who continued to wax his mustache and dress his hair in the rakish curls of the Second Empire, he survived into the roaring '20s and died in 1925 a few days after going to hear Marthe Chenal in
"La Fille de Madame Angor" at the Casino
Municipal of Cannes. A local newspaper
announced his death with the words, "the
godfather of the Côte d'Azur is dead." Until Liegeard renamed it, the area had

been called the Riviera, a banal and anonymous name in French although still used in English. The book had an immediate success, winning Liegeard the Prix Bourdin of the Academie Française in April 1888. A second edition was printed in 1894 with a significant change: While the first was al-bum-sized, the second was small enough to be used as a guidebook. The era of tourism, as Liegeard well knew, had begun.
Foreigners had long been established on

the coast (as early as 1787, 110 English families sojourned in Nice, mostly in a quarter known as Newborough). But the development of the railway changed life completely. When the first trains came to Cannes in 1863 there were more than 20,000 arrivals and departures in only two months. The same year Monte Carlo opened its casino: What had been the poorest state in Europe in 1850 was on its way to untold wealth.

Before Liegeard, there had already been practical guidebooks to the coast. "La Côte d'Azur" is more an expression of a dream than a guide. His achievement was to make a random assortment of villages, some still horribly poor, all of them recently poor,



Stéphen Liégeard: Had more success as a designer and packager than as a poet.

into an attractive entity. Liegeard didn't discover the coast: Better than that, he

The book is nearly impossible to read because of its purple prose and chamber of commerce praise for nearly every centimeter of the coastline. The opening of his chapter on Cannes is a fair example: "Let others celebrate blond Menton,

languidly leaning back on a rock garlanded in lemon trees; let voluptuous Nice, smiling behind her violet-perfumed fan, thrust upon the passerby the full intoxication of her pleasures! Without hesitation, we pre-

He also had such nice things to say about the imperfect ruling family of Monaco that he was awarded the Order of St. Charles just after his book came out. Giving the casino, which was causing controversy and talk of suicides, only a few words, he refers to hard-working Monégasques and recom-

mends the principality for its piety. He describes Saint-Tropez as perhaps it really was: a place so pure, isolated and full

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of the joys of life that in its quiet coves the heart regress little and asks for nothing. Liegeard began the Côte d'Azur dream, a dream that, as hundreds of glossy real estate promoters will attest, money can

buy. When the banal Riviera became the glamorous Côte d'Azor it became a marcetable product, as the mayor of Cannes, Anne-Marie Dupuy, quite shamelessly stated last summer during the ceremonial fixing of a memorial plaque to Liegeard's villa, Les Violettes.
"We know that things only exist when they have a name and we have learned that

even with the best product it is the label and the packaging that counts," the mayor said. "In this respect it must be recognized that the Côte d'Azur 'sells' a lot better than it did 100 years ago when it was the Riviera."
Yes, it sells and resells. Les Violettes, for

example, has been carved into apartments like most of the big villas, and it no longer looks straight down to the sea because a developer has put up yet another building

PEOPLE

Washington' Recrosses River as 12,000 Watch

Some of the 12,000 spectators shouted "Go get 'em, George!" as the flotilla of boats crossed the Delaware River to reenact George Washington's famed Christmas crossing. The crowd offered an enthusiastic contrast to the stately James Gallagher, who portrayed the "father of his country" with his white wig and three-cornered hat and red and blue cape fluttering in the wind. Wearing a colonial uniform of blue and buff, Gallagher stood erect in a 40-foot boat in Sunday's annual commemoration of the Revolutionary War general's crossing. Washington, in darkness and during a storm, crossed the river with 2,400 troops, 200 horses and 18 cameon to surprise Britishhired Hessian soldiers in 1776 for a victory in Trenton that some consider a turning point in the war for American independence. Washington took more than nine hours to get his men and equipment across. Gallagher went across with 120 men in four boats in 25 minutes.

An Iowa businessman gathering names of Americans for display on a giant greeting card he plans to send to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is going on the road for this week's final push. James Lawlor has gathered 50,000 names since he came up with the idea Dec. I, well short of his goal of two million. The greeting card will be flown to the Soviet Union on Saturday.

Michael Jackson whited and twirled for two hours for a packed stadium of about 50,000 fans Monday in Tokyo. The concert was the last of his world tour that began in Tokyo 14 months ago and took the singer to four continents. In August, Jackson's personal manager Frank Dileo said, "This is probably the last time Michael will be on tour." He said Jackson, 30, would go on "to do movies and other things." Jackson's staff in Tokyo would not comment on his possible retirement from the live stage.

Two museum employees of the Historic Transportation Center in Cloverdale, British Columbia, went for a spin in John Lemon's 1960sera limousine and found a canister of film stashed under the passenger's seat. The 30-minute film that shows a man playing a piano was described as outtakes, shot possibly in Boston in the 1960s.

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